Has U. S. A. gone dry.
WINE—WINE—WINE
The sensation of the Season.
WELLINGTON CINEMA
DHOBI-TALAO

The Bombay Chronicle

WINE—WINE—WINE
The most Sensational Picture of the hour
WELLINGTON CINEMA
DHOBI-TALAO

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 8 BOMBAY FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1925. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly ..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

SINGLE COPY, TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION

Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED ARMS AND AMMUNITIONS.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on THURSDAY, the 15th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at the Head Police Commissioner's Office, opposite the Crawford Market.

A large quantity of unclaimed and confiscated arms and ammunitions, consisting of daggers, spears, rifles, guns, automatic pistols; revolvers 22, and 32 bore and other bores, cartridges, sulphur, gunpowder, swords, distress signals, bayonets, rockets, etc., etc.

The above will be on view on the day of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via, Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to: Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.

Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connection at Aden with	Tons.
1925			
10th Jan.	CHINA	MOXGOLIAx..	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
24th ,,	CHINA	MACEDONIA*	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA		15,993
7th Feb.	CHINA	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
21st ,,	DEVANHA	MOREA*	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA	MOOLTAN x	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA	MALWA*	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA @		8,08
11th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
18th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA*	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
2nd May	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIAx	16,504
9th ,,	RANPURA ..		10,100
16th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
30th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,436
6th June	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
13th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
20th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
27th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
‡ Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & £ 56
Second ,, ,,	52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
1925		
5th Feb.	NARINGA*	6,607
19th ,,	MORVADA	8,103
5th March.	MANDALA	8,246
19th ,,	DOMALA	8,441
2nd April	MODASA	8 980
16th ,,	DUMANA	8,427
30th ,,	MASULA*	7,261
14th May	A Steamer*	..
28th ,,	DURENDA*	7 241
11th June	MORVADA	8,193
25th ,,	MANDALA	8,246

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamers	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
10th Jan.	ALIPORE*	5,273	
20th ,,	BEYPORE*	5,218	
28th ,,	KIDDERPORE*	5 334	
3rd Feb.	SOUDAN	6,696	MALOJA
6th ,,	MIRZAPORE*	6,715	
17th ,,	SICILIA	6,813	KHYBER
25th ,,	NAGPORE*	5,283	
4th Mar.	LAHORE*	5,252	
31st Mar.	SARDINIA	6,684	MOLDAVIA
14th Apr.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	CATHAY
12th May	SICILIA ..	6,813	COMORIN
9th June	SARDINIA	6,684	DEVANHA

* Cargo vessels only.
† Cargo vessel, calls at Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamer.	Destination.
1925		
9th Jan.	VASNA	Busreh via Karachi
10th ,,	CHAKLA	Karachi via Kathiawar
12th ,,	VITA	Karachi via Kathiawar.
14th ,,	BARJORA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports
21st ,,	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Commander	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
*Sado Maru.	K. Horikawa.	5898	7th Jan.	20th Jan.
Atago Maru.	S. Oya.		10th Jan.	22nd Jan.
Tokushima Maru.	K. Fukuda.	5976	11th Jan	25th Jan.
Muroran Maru.	G. Masuda.	5374	15th Jan.	29th Jan.
Rangoon Maru.	T. Moroi.	5059	21st Jan.	2nd Febr.
*Tamba Maru.	J. Fujisawa.	5845	27th Jan.	10th Febr.

*Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	240	150	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to —
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone —20279 Telegrams —"YUSEN."

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union.
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Vir), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

A DILEMMA

You may not have directly bought our "Atank Nigrah" Pills, but still you may have used them and got benefit. This would seem to you A DILEMMA

But—

It is true; as many doctors and Vaidyas buy our preparations and resell them as their own.

"Atank Nigrah" Pills are a capital cure for mental and nervous diseases.

32 pills cost a Rupee.

Bombay Office:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.

Dr. D. Writer & Co.

Have always in stock sugar-coated "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph. Purgative, Vegetable Laxative and plain Tikli as Soda-Mint-Aspirin, Anti-malarial Soda water and Lemonade.

Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturer

Dr D. Writer & Co.
Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7.

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" Brand

IS THE

Finest Cement made in India

This Cement is Manufactured at the LARGEST and MOST-UP-TO-DATE FACTORY in INDIA and has been used by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for the construction of King George's Dock.

For Government Tests and other particulars—

APPLY TO:

Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,
70, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE EAST AND WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS
For Agents.
Guaranteed Reversionary Bonus Rs. 60/- for quinquennium.
Lowest rates with highest returns.
WANTED AGENTS.
For terms and conditions apply to:
J. M. CORDEIRO, Manager
DALAL & CO., Secretaries.
Head Office: 65, Apollo Street, Fort BOMBAY.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
Estd. 1897.
INSURANCE
WITH THE EMPIRE OF INDIA
IS THE BEST POLICY.
LOW PREMIUMS. LIBERAL CONDITIONS
VERY FAVOURABLE BONUS PROSPECTS
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.
Head Office:
11, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,660
Reserve Funds F42,705,032 £3,558,753
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAUGE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST INDIES:—

Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Modan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Padang	Welteyredon

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY, OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN.
Agent.

INSURANCE.

CHEAPER LIFE ASSURANCE

SEND FOR NEW PROSPECTUS OF THE

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN)

REDUCED RATES FOR INDIAN LIVES.

BOMBAY OFFICE: WHEELER'S BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

The Bengal Insurance And Real Property Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—6A Hare Street, CALCUTTA.
BOMBAY OFFICE:—46, Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY
C. I. OFFICE:—17, Sikh Mohalla, INDORE, C. I.
A PROGRESSIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The only Company to provide houses for its policy-holders under its Housing Scheme,
ALL UP-TO-DATE LIFE INSURANCE PLANS.

GUARANTEED BONUS.
AUTOMATIC
NON-FORFEITURE.

PERSONAL DISABILITY ADVANTAGES.
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

Investment Bonds a speciality.

WANTED—AGENTS for every district head quarter in Bombay Presidency or C. I and Rajputana. Good terms offered to really capable men.

APPLY TO RESPECTIVE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20% Dividend declared previous years — 15—20%
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. 30%
The Safest office for Life insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/- or /8/- per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 28, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS:

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—HEAD CASHIER for H/O on Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 p.m. Cash security Rs. 5,000. Also AGENTS AC. COUNTANTS and CASHIERS for Branch offices of a reliable and well established limited companies and banks concerns, cash security compulsory. For full particulars apply with one anna stamp to A. D. MALIK, Hall Bazaar, AMRITSAR.
A 22422

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AN INDIAN LADY GRADUATE with experience in Europe of the modern methods of teaching and school organisation seeks an APPOINTMENT—For particulars apply Box No. 639. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B 22418

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE.—6 RING FRAMES, Howard & Bullough, 300 looms various widths, Will be sold as one lot or separately. Above machinery all in good condition and at present working in Bombay. Apply Box No. 638 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
K 22416

PERSONAL.

TO MISS SYLVIA MENDOZA, L. T. C. L., wishing brilliant success in F.T.C.L., to-day.
P R632

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific of other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Madows St., Fort, Bombay.

HOTELS.

MADHAVASHRAM

'Phone 42484.

Up-to-date Boarding and Lodging House for Hindus

GIRGAON : : : : BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA HOTEL.

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.
Telegram: "CALHOTEL."

HOTEL LOTTI.

AN ARISTOCRATIC HOTEL
PARIS—Rue de Castiglion
PARIS
Adresse Telegraphique: "OTELOTI."

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

11LB. thin skin new WALNUTS, HAZEL NUTS, choicest selected dessart APPLES Rs. 5/8 each with postage. List of dried fruits on application. DAR BROS., Srinagar, KASHMIR.
T R379

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT.

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

THE GWALIOR CEMENT CO., LTD.
BOMBAY HOUSE,
24, Bruce Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 21986.

PROFESSION.

YOUR FUTURE REVEALED!—Accurate answers for any six questions Re. 1. Annual reading Rs. 1—4—0; 5 Years Rs. 2/8/0. Whole Life Rs. 3/8/0. Required time, date of birth, or writing letter. A.V.S. IYER, Nagappier St., Triplicane.
P R626

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Inspection	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S.S "SADO MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 7th January, 1925, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending docks every morning to survey damages Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
22457

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII 1913
AND
OF THE BOMBAY HUME PIPE CO., LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Company, duly convened, and held at Bombay House, Bruce Road, Fort, Bombay, on the 7th day of January, 1925, the following extraordinary Resolution was duly passed:

"That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this meeting that the Company cannot, by reason of its liabilities, continue its business and that it is advisable to wind up the same, and accordingly that the Company be wound up voluntarily, and that Mr. P J. Kanga of Bombay be and is hereby appointed liquidator for the purpose of such winding up."

Dated this 8th day of January, 1925.

J. D. GHANDY,
Chairman.
22459

TENDERS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

SALE OF G. I. P. BUILDINGS AT POONA.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase, including demolition of material and clearing site of one 2 storied bungalow known as "National Hotel" and out houses near the Poona Station as shown on Plan (which can be inspected in the Office of District Engineer, "Construction," Loco Offices, Parel, and Resident Engineer "Construction" Poona).

The successful tenderer will be required to pay on acceptance the full amount of tender and to deposit a sum of Rs. 500 (Rupees Five Hundred only) as a guarantee that the site will be cleared within SIX WEEKS from the date of the acceptance of tender ,failing which the deposit as well as any material remaining on the ground will be forfeited.

All tenders must be addressed to the Superintending Engineer, Bombay District and Works, Loco Offices, Parel, and marked "TENDERS FOR POONA REMODELLING" and should reach the undersigned not later than 15th January, 1925.

The Superintending Engineer does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of a tender.

T. FRASER,
Ag. Superintending Engineer,
Bombay District and Works.
Parel, 2nd January, 1925.
22425

NOTICE

THE undersigned will receive tenders on Company's authorised form, (price of form one Rupee per copy) at his office, 21, Sassoon Road, Poona, upto 12 hours on THURSDAY, the 15th January, 1925, for purchase of C. I., W. I. and steel scrap as detailed below.

Shahabad C. I. 260 tons.
Sholapur C. I. 160 tons.
Ahmednagar C. I. 125 tons.
Poona C. I. 50 tons & 25 tons W. I. & steel.

No tenders will be considered unless accompanied by payment of Rs. 1,000 as deposit money. Loading, unloading and freight to be paid by the purchaser.

For details please apply to:—

J. TEMPLE,
Divisional Engineer, Poona.
22454

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4097 of 1924.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint filed 24th November 1924.
Messrs. HARJIWANDAS GORDHANDAS, a firm, carrying on business as Cloth Merchants at Mulji Jetha Cloth Market, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1.) GHANSHYAMDAS MURLIDHAR, (2.) MURLIDHAR GAJANAND, both of Bombay, Marwari Hindu Merchants, till lately carrying on business at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay, under the name and style of Ghanshyamdas Murlidhar. ..... Defendants.

To

GHANSHYAMDAS MURLIDHAR
&
MURLIDHAR GAJANAND,
The Defendants abovenamed.

WHEREAS the Plaintiffs have filed the above suit against you to recover from you a sum of Rs. 8,245-1-6 as per particulars annexed to the Plaint with interest on the sum of Rs. 6,901-2-3 at 9 per cent. per annum from the 29th October 1924 till judgment further interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till payment and costs you are summoned to appear in the Court at the hearing of the suit on 3rd day of February, 1925, at 11-30 a.m. (S.T.) Please take notice that in default of your appearance at the time aforesaid the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated 1st day of December, 1924.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
For Prothonotary.

Messrs. THAKORDAS AND DARU,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
22455

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

AN INFORMAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the TATA IRON AND STEEL CO., is convened on SATURDAY, the 10th instant at 3 p.m. at the offices of Mr. S. R. Bomanji at 60, Forbes Street to consider the present situation of the Company.
4634

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES FOR CARGO. Ex. S. S. "FUKKI MARU"

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that it is reported that this Company's Chartered Steamer "FUKKI MARU" which was on her way out from Nagoya to Bombay via Osaka, Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo took fire on the morning of the 8th December 1924, near Lamock Islands off Swatow and all the cargo on board is reported to have been totally destroyed except Brass ware. According to the terms of the Bill of Lading this Company is entirely exonerated from liability for the loss of cargo so caused and the Company's obligation as a Carrier naturally ceased.

The Company will certify the loss of individual cargo on receipt of application together with the relative Bill of Lading from the consignees concerned.

THE MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
22460

LEGAL NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—Hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIRST SESSIONS of 1925 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the 26th day of January, 1925, at Eleven O'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court, and all murders, crimes or offences had, done or committed by any of our Native Indian subjects within the dominions and the territories of the State of Persia to which the provisions of the Persian order in Council, 1889, are applicable.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.

Dated this 5th day of January, 1925.

H. MACNAGHTEN,
Sheriff of Bombay.
22445

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JURISDICTION AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2790 of 1923.

MADHOWDAS GOCULDAS LILADHAR PASTA and another. ..... Plaintiffs.

Versus

IBRAHIM HAJI ESAK ..... Defendant.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the sale of all the right, title and interest of the abovenamed defendant Ibrahim Haji Esak in the lands and premises, situate on the South side of Nagpada Cross Road at Dadar, outside the Fort of Bombay, and described in the Sheriff's Proclamation, dated the 20th day of November, 1924, and published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 4th December, 1924 and in the "Dnyan Prakash" and "Jame-Jamshed" of the 3rd and 5th instant, respectively, will be proceeded with on the premises as above stated on MONDAY, the 12th day of January, 1925 at 4 p.m. (S. T.).

For particulars vide the said Sheriff's Proclamation of sale of the 20th day of November, 1924.

Dated this 7th day of January, 1925.

H. MACNAGHTEN,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
22481

BRANCHES:
DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co.,
HAMAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
I. THAKORDWAR, II. JUMA MUSJID, SHAIK MEMON STREET.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTY AT 11TH KAMATIPURA STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Abdulhoosein G. Bandukwala the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagor Mr. Mulla Essoolji Moosaji and in exercise of the power of sale vested in the mortgagee under an indenture of mortgage dated 18th March, 1922 Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 29th instant sell by Public Auction on the premises at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the following:—

All that piece or parcel of land partly cut and Ground Rent Tenure and partly on Newly assessed tenure land or ground together with the dwelling house standing thereon situate at Eleventh Kamatipura Street outside the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 46, and 160 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 4443, 4444 and 3987 to 3991, New No. 10953 and 16893 Old Survey Nos. 3985, 3986, New Survey Nos. 6636, and 6637, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 1917, 1918, and Street Nos. 23 and 25, and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by Sweepers passage on or towards the South by 11th Kamatipura Street, on or towards the East by the property of Lingoo Pochery Kamati, and on or towards the West by the property of Millan Pathan.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co. or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, LEATHER DRESSING CASES, two REMINGTON TYPE WRITER CLOCK ETC.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver in Suit No. 2433 of 1923, (Alibhai v/s. Mahomedally) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 10th instant sell by Public Auction at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms.

Furniture such as cushion sofas, chairs writing tables, large glass door show case, large counter with drawers, shelves, folding iron cots, one large and one small leather dressing cases one large Remington type writer, Godrej safe with stand, clock, etc

The above belongs to Messrs. Sutor and Company.

Suit No. 2851 of 1924 (Cooper v/s. Cooper).

Articles such as Printing papers, Envelopes, Press copy books, blotting papers, dining table chairs, cupboards, Revolving writing table, bench hand-cart, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON WASTE

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2424 of 1924 (Indo-Japan Cotton Mfg. Co., v/s. J. K. Bubbar and Co.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant sell by Public Auction at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Jacob Circle, Clerk Road next to Simplex Mill in the factory of Indo-Japan Cotton Mfg. Co.

Oily cotton dealers about 850 cwt.
Oily cotton No. 1 about 988 cwt..
Card Fly No. 1 about 168 cwt.
Old dropping about 60 cwt.
Dropping No. 1 about 171 cwt.

The lot of card fly No. 1 is lying at Jeevanji Press Godown Sewri where the same may be inspected at any time. The card fly No. 1 will be sold with the other lots at Jacob Circle in the factory of Indo-Japan Cotton Mfg. Co.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT KAMATIPURA 3RD AND 4TH STREETS AND CENTRE ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand Wadia and Co., Attorneys for Raj Vaibhab, widow and administratrix of the estate of the late Mr. Parmanand Canturbhuj, who is selling the property in exercise of the power of sale reserved to her under the mortgage-deed, dated the 31st August, 1923, and made between Jusab Haji Latif of the one part and herself of the other part, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will put up for sale by Public Auction at the premises on Sunday, the 25th January, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. ((S.T.) the following valuable property, having roads on three sides:—

All that piece of land with the buildings thereon situate at Kamatipura 3rd and 4th Streets and Centre Road in the City and registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 227 square yards or thereabouts, bearing New Survey No. 5987 and Cadastral Survey No. 101 and 102 of Byculla, Division and Municipal 'E' Ward No. 1237, Street No. 101, Kamatipura 3rd Street and E Ward No. 1359, Street No. 92 Kamatipura 4th Street, and bounded on the North by Kamatipura 4th Street, on the South by Kamatipura 3rd Street, on the East by Kamatipura Centre Road, and on the West by the properties Yenkah Kamati and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned, or to the said Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., at their Office No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort (above Messrs. Hoar and Co.)

FURNITURE SALE AT MOORLI MANSION, ALTAMONT ROAD, NOW KNOWN AS "CHAPSI TERRACE" WHERE THE THINGS ARE REMOVED FOR AUCTION PURPOSES.

Under instructions from T. R. S. Kymersly Esq. Engineer of Improvement Trust, and others, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 11th January, 1925, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at the above address and time, very valuable and handsome household furniture of the latest design and of best workmanship, rich glass and porcelain ware, best plated ware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, also made to order leather lined chairs, cutlery cabinet, Babagari with "C" spring mirror back sideboards and dumbwaiters, very rich carpets and curtains, teapoys, drawing room suites, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, Parisian, marble and bronze vases, solid silver ware, E. lamps and fans, large English ice box, one sweet tone Cottage piano, phonograph, rich pictures, single and double bedsteads, by Wimbridge, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, hat-stands, reclining sofas, glass door book and silver cases, easy chairs, E. irons, aluminium utensils, one rubber tyred Landaulette and Vis-a-Vis, one Rickshaw and Motor Car, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATED AT ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 9th January 1925, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Abdul Kayum Alibhoy, Ibrahim Alibhoy and Ismailji Alibhoy, the undermentioned property under the Power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee by an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 27th day of July, 1922.

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 88 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 1944, 2086 and 2093 and Cadastral Survey No. 568 together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under "B" Ward No. 41 (3) and Street No. 171 and all which premises are situate at and on the Eastern side of Abdul Rehman Street at Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage on or towards the West by Abdul Rehman Street on on or towards the North and South by the property of Fidahussein Abdulali and were formerly in the occupation of tenants of Ismailji Alibhoy and are now in the occupation of tenants of the mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shroff and Lam Attorneys for the mortgagee at their office No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

ON SATURDAY, the 10th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the quantity of Grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

By order of the Bank concerned.
2 cases soap.
By order of the office concerned.
3 rolls of cork carpet comprising 175 feet.
By order of the Receiver of the Mahal Estate.
1 large Godrej safe with stand in very good order.
By order of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes. 177 Bundles superior brass Eyelet rings.
2 Two wheeled carts.
1 second hand rubber tyred Vis-a-Vis.
1 second hand rubber tyred English Brougham.
1 second hand rubber tyred Canoe Victoria.
1 Arab horse quite in harness.
1 Rangoon Pegu Pony strong and speedy, 6 years.
1 Dort motor car 4 cylinder 5 seater 20 H.P in good running order No. B Z 5863.

BENNETT & CO.,

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 86 BALES (PATTOKI) SCIND AMERICAN COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 9th January, 1925, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Cotton Depot, Sewree, in the P. Jetha near Cotton Exchange room of Messrs. The Japan Cotton Trading Co., Ltd., on account of the Insurance Office concerned, the following damaged Cotton.

86 Bales (Pattoki) Scind American Cotton

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by public Auction on MONDAY the 12th, January 1925, at 3 p.m. the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street No. 99; 109-121; Case No. 106; 4; Parel Road Kalachocky.

Building Street No. 341 J; 341 JJ; Case Nos. 539; 541; Worlee, Cleveland Road.

Building Street NOS. 243-248; 220-238; 136; 138-149; Case NOS. 220; 221; 321; 322. First and Second Nowroji Hill Road.

MENESSE & CO.

LUDHA EBRAHIM & CO.

AUCTIONEERS—POONA.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PIECE OF VACANT LAND AT KOREGEON ROAD, POONA.

Under instructions from Mr. Gulamhussein Ahmedally, the Receiver of the estate of late Mr. Hassanalli Abdulalli appointed in Suit No. 1348 of 1921 (Amtuz Zarabai vs. Sheriffaboo widow and others), Messrs. LUDHA EBRAHIM and CO., of Poona, Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 11th January, 1925 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of vacant leasehold land, admeasuring 6,850 square yards or thereabouts, being Plot No. 19 on the Koregaon Road Area, situate in the Survey limits of the village of Munjeri, in the Taluka of Poona and District Poona, bounded on or towards the East by Plot No. 31, on or towards the West by a Road, on or towards the North by Plots Nos. 20 and 25, and on or towards the South by Plot No. 18.

The attention of intending buyers is invited to the fact that the time within which a bungalow is to be erected on the Plot under sale pursuant to one of the covenants contained in the Lease of the said Plot granted by the Collector of Poona has been extended to 15th October, 1926.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA and CO., Solicitors of the Receiver at their Office, situate at 14-K Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay, or to Messrs. LUDHA EBRAHIM and CO., East Street, Poona.
22442

MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE

Government Auctioneer.

NOTICE.

Under instructions received from the Chief Ordnance Officer, Kirkee Arsenal, the undersigned will hold a Public Auction outside the Kirkee Arsenal, on TUESDAY, the 13th January, 1925, at 2 p.m. of the following Serviceable and unserviceable stores including Clothing:—

A large quantity of Brass, Copper, and Nickel cupro Gunmetal Ingots, Counterpanes, Great Coats, Dhurreis, Coats warm, Shirts, Blouses, serge Blankets, Pyjamas etc., Gunmetal, Brass, Copper, Aluminium cooking pots, Telescopes, Buntingerimson, Lamps Bolts with nuts, Kitson, Alladin and kukri, stoves axes pickheads, Felt, Leather, Waterbotties, Tubs, Shovels, Gunny, Canvas, Tin Vices, Barrows wheels, weights Anvils, Cottage cotton, Tape saddles, Clinometer, Minocular, Mamooties, Cordage, Hemp, Enamel ware, Web Jhools, Steel Mild Scrap, Steel Cast Scrap, Bellows, Tools Files, Cloth Rags, crockery ware, Boxes, Buckets, Ground sheets, Pipe hose, Camp kettles, Basins, Drums Saws, Scales of sorts, Knives, Spoons Basins etc. Conditions of Sale will be read over on the spot.

MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE.
R629

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AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE-CINEMA
ROYAL-OPERA-HOUSE
THE FINEST THEATRE IN THE EAST

TO-NIGHT 6, 8 and 10.

THE HOUND OF THE BASKERVILLES

Introducing the greatest Detective in Fiction
SHERLOCK HOLMES.

A picture version of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's famous story, in which Eille Norwood surpasses himself as Sherlock Holmes.

One of the longest and most thrilling Adventures of that World-famous detective.

The story of a ghostly hound, and of the villain who used it to suit his own murderous ends.

The night scenes on Dartmoor must be seen to be believed they are unique.

PATHE GAZETTE
PATHE PICTORIAL
SHOOT STRAIGHT
(Comedy)

Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8, As. 4 (including Tax.)

BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 A. M. and 1 P. M. and 5 P. M. and 11 P. M.

The Best and Biggest SHOW
COMING!! SHORTLY COMING!!
JAPANESE NEW CIRCUS

Location: Junction Sandhurst Road and Bhindi Bazar, Bombay with
30 Talented Artists 30
Europeans, Japanese, Philipines and Indian Troupe Besides
45 Well Trained Animals 45
Watch the Opening Date.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
"THE FAMOUS MRS. FAIR".
With MYRTLE STEDMAN.

EMPRESS THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
"FIGHTING FOR GOLD"
With TOM MIX.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Girgaum, Tram Terminus.
To-night and this week
A Shree Krishna Production
NAVALSHA HIRJEE
from a popular Gujrati legend
Featuring Mohan Lalaji.
Time and prices as usual

GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA.
GRANT ROAD
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
SATURDAY, 10th January, 1925, Night (P. M. 8-30)
MUKANAYAKJ
SUNDAY, 11th January, 1925, day (P.M.3Nocna
SWAYAMWAR

UNIVERSAL PICTURE TO-NIGHT
"HIGH SPEED"
5 Reels-featuring the popular
HERBERT RAWLINSON
in a very comic hilarious Photodrama. It is one continuous laugh from the beginning upto the end. The Programme includes a 2-Reel Century Comedy. "Checking Out" featuring Harry Sweet and his dog pal: Also the International News:
TO-NIGHT :—5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P.M. (S. T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
LAST NIGHT. TO-NIGHT 6 & 9-30 P.M.
BY ARRANGEMENT WITH MADAN THEATRES LTD.
CARTER THE GREAT
The World's Greatest Magician and HIS COMPANY in an Entertainment unparalleled in this or any other time!
CUTTING A LIVE WOMAN IN HALVES.
EVELYN MAXWELL
The Psychic Marvel
In her Remarkable and Uncanny Demonstrations of Thought-Transference and Mental Telepathy
Booking at Theatre from 3-30 P. M.
CHILDREN'S MATINEE TO-DAY at 6 P.M.
Half price to children to all parts except gallery.

WELLINGTON
TO-NIGHT FOR THE LAST TIME
A SUPERB UNIVERSAL JEWEL DRAMA
"WINE"
7 Reels-with an all Star Cast
THE PICTURE OF THE HOUR—HIGH PROOF ENTERTAINMENT
Life! Love! Suspense!
Truly, you have never seen a Picture like this!
The Programme includes a Comedy,
TO-NIGHT 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P. m. (S. T)
THE LIFT
Is Available for Box, Sofa and First Class Ticket holders,
WELLINGTON
CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO.

CAUSE LIST.

THURSDAY, January 9, 1925.

BEFORE THE HON. SIR LALLUBHAI SHAH

In the Division Court No. 49.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
TESTAMENTARY SUITS.

13-24—Re. Ganpat Bapuji Patanker, Chitnis K and M, Jainabai, Sunderbai, Rustomji and G
22-24—Re. Kanji Hadu, Khandwalla and Chh. Gangabai Kanji Hadu, Asurbai Hadu Korsey, Shamrao M and H.
24-24—Re. Haridas Lalji, Dallas and Co, Gopaldas Virji, Ratanbai Lalji Raghavji, Dikshit M and Co.
26-24—Re Chandrabhangbai, Dallas and Co, Shivram Wasudeo Mule v Madhavrao Ganesh Limaye, Diwekar and B.
28 24—Re Ranmal Kalyan, Mulla and M, Alimahomed Moorji v Ismail Kalyan, Captain and V.
30-24—Re Damodar Ramchandra Kamat, Sabnis G and S, Mahadeo Ramchandra and anr v Anant Damodar Kamat, Matubhai J and M.

SHORT CAUSE.

4096-24—Kanga and Co, Bhawanidas a firm v Moosaji Adamji and another.
4137-24—Manilal and K, The Auto-Supply Co Ltd v Devidas Madhavrao Dange, Vrajlal and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

2763-23—Malvi M R and Co, Rajkumar Madan Mohan, Ramkerwar Shivchandrai, Vachha and Co.
1665-23—Sabnis and G, Dhruva Sumanas, The Dhurbhanga Spng. and Wg. Mills Ltd, Mulla and M.
2209-23—Wadia G and Co, Dadabhoy Hormusji Mistri, Gani Valli, Payne and Co.
2033-23—G B Pandya, Hajarimal Mehtaji and Co, Atmaram Koroba Mantri.
799-23—Mulla and M, Craft Mody and Co, Jacob B Israel, Rustomji and J.
2354-23—Vachha and Co, N H Moos v Jawaladutt R Pillani and anr, Mulla and M.
567-23—Amin and D, Harkorbai v Ramabai and ors, Mantri and Co, Mansukhlal H M and Co, Little and Co.
3656-23—Pandia and Co, Mongi Jutha and anr v Wadilal Narotamdas, Kanga and Co.
3690-23—Pandia and Co, Mongi Jutha and anr v Wadilal Narotamdas, Kanga and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. JUSTICE SIR AMBERSON MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 48.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

1630-19—Ferreira and V, Sirdar Raghunathrao Nanasaheb Ingle, vs Raghunath son of Haribillas Shivkison, Soonderdas and Co
382-23—Pandia and Co, Malakchand Keshowji Shah and another, vs Hassam Premji, Unwalla P and P.
566-23—Payne and Co, H C Stephens v C Purshotamdas Amin, Dabash and Co.
297-23—Merwanji K and C, Jehangir Bomanji Petit, vs John Phillip Gomes and anr.
486-23—Amin and D, Nazaralli Yusufalli and ors v Gulamali Abdulla and anr, Merwanji K and Co.
791-23—Captain and V, Goolbai Sorabji Dubash and anr v Cowasji Dorabji Panday and ors, Captain and V, Merwanji K and Co, Mulla and M.
1528-23—Thakoredas and Co, Meghji Morarji v Alimahomed Jafferbhai Dattu, Mantri and Co.
770-23—Payne and Co, E D Sassoon Co, v Sakerchand Chhaganlal and ors, Edgelow G W and Co.
3112-23—Vachha and Co, Dayashanker Dewshavker and Co v Poonamchand Mohanlal and ors, Edgelow G W and Co.
2886-23—Vachha and Co, Dayashanker Deoshanker and Co v Poonamchand Mohanlal and ors, Edgelow G W and Co.
1493-23—Edgelow G W and Co, Lalloobhai Mohanlal v Raoji Soipal and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co.
1519-23—Pandia and Co, Kaka Dossabhai Hemchand v Jamnadas Mangalmal, Manubhai and Co.
449-23—Payne and Co, The Official Assignee v Narayan Kalidas, Dharamsy D and Co.
1312-23—Vachha and Co, Ladha Vishram v Paboo Haji Kaloo and ors, Payne and Co.
1545-23—Payne and Co, Sookinabai v Sukanbai and ors, Mehta L and Co, Payne and Co.
384-23—Madhavji and Co, Hakimbux Dilawar v Merwanji Muneckji Mistry and anr, Mehta L and Co.
224-23—Kanga and Co, Bhanji Hari v Vishram Kursonji and ors, Shroff and L, Sukhtanker and G.
1489-23—Jhavery and Co, Chotalal Vamalchand v R N Bijoor, N D Bhatt.
1355-23—Madhavji and Co, Premji Vishram v Dhanji Moorji, Dabholker and J.
1429-23—Daphtary F and D, Daulatrai Kundanmal v Ramchandra Mahajan and ors.
237-23—Patell and E, Abdul Husein Gulamhusein Baudukwalla v Abdul Husein Jafferji Contractor and anr, Rustomji and G.
1988-23—Sinclham B and L, Ganesh Hari Kulkerni v Marutirao Madhavrao Pawar and anr, Paralker and M.
239-23—Mulla and M, Khatizabai v Khatizabai and ors, Kharas and Co, Mulla and M.
119-23—Chitnis K and M, Ratibai v Abdul Kader Abdulali and ors, Payne and Co.
1262-23—Matubhai J and M, The Advocate-General v Phirozshaw Dinshaw Bode and ors, Nanu H and Co, Jamsedji R and D.
2334-23—Vachha and Co, Morarji Valibhoy v Nazerali Shamsuddin and anr, Dubash and Co.
2818-23—Surveyor and Co, Aimai and ors v Nowroji Burjorji Ghamat, In person.
1830-23—Jehangir G and B, Faredun Ratanji Kanga and ors v Kavasji Jalbhoy Sath and ors, In person, Dastur and Co.
2713-23—Dallas and Co, Adam Haji Abdul Rahim v Salemahomed Haji Abdul Rahim and ors, Dallas and Co.
2415-23—Mulla and M, Bomanji Rustomji and Co v Goculdas Acharatlal Mohanlal, Purnanand C and J.
1718-23—Ferreira and V, The Indian Lion Assurance Co Ltd v The G I P Railway Co, Little and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
SHORT CAUSES.

2345-24—Crawford B and Co, McKenzies Ltd v R A Cooper, Mulla and M.
3168-23—Dubash and Co., Ramchandra Bishan bhai Dayal v Ramsarup Bisani and another, N C Dalal and Co.
3478-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Thomas Richard Lawrence and another, v The Hindu Button Factory and Button Works Ltd., Wadia G and Co.
2544-24—Nanu H and Co, Jehangir Manchershaw Hiramanek v Byramji Pallonji Elavia, Patell and E.
4471-23—Payne and Co, F E Dinshaw and others v Gopaldas Tricumji and others, Dharamsey D and Co., Kanga and Co., Vrajlal and Co.
2380-24—Shamrao M and H, Nemchand Manekchand v N H Moos, Payne and Co.
2545-24—Tyabji D and Co, Shamji Vallabhji and another v Mohandal Jugjiwan, Manilal H and Co.
571-24—Captain and V, Dorothy Bowers v Jang Lasbeay, Payne and Co.
2174-24—Mulla and M, Aidan Bullidan v Jiwanlal Pratapshi, Kanga and Co., Payne and Co.
4513-23—Amarchand and M, M A Rahim and Co v The Grand National Theatres Ltd and others, Craigie B and C, Thakoredas and D.
955-23—Craigie B and C, M A Rahim and Co, v The Grand National Theatres and another, Thakoredas and D.
2516-24—Payne and Co, Khalid bin Mahomed Mishari v Usman bin Abdul Mohsin at Bushier, Dastur & Co.
1757-23—Little and Co, The Bank of Morvi Ltd v Ghelabhai Vithaldas Parekh, Malvi M R and Co.
2414-24—Mehta L and Co, Madhavji Kanji and others, vs Manecklal Jugjiwan, Dabholker and J
2740-24—Dabholker and J, Manecklal Jagjivan, vs Velbai and others, Mehta L and Co.
1443-24—Rustomji and G, Bhagwandas Rupchand, vs Shiavax C Cambatta, Mulla and M.
2252-24—Pandia and Co, Parbhu Khushal, vs Maneck Laxman, Dabholker and J.
2549-24—Pandia and Co, Nathu Kuverji, vs Hirji Nathu, Thakoredas and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54.
ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTERS.

OS. 5008-25—Mulla and M, Banoobai, vs Jijibhoy Merwanji Wadia and others, Ardeshir H D and Co, Payne and Co, Unwalla P and P, Merwanji K and Co, Wadia G and Co, Soonderdas and Co, Shamrao M and H, Shroff and L, Crawford B and Co, Captain and V.
OS. 5009-23—Mulla and M, Rustomji Nusserwanji and others, vs Ardeshir H D and Co, Payne and Co, Unwalla P and P, Merwanji K and Co, Wadia G and Co, Soonderdas and Co, Shamrao M and H, Shroff and L, Crawford B and Co, Captain and V.
OS. 5002-23—Mulla and M, Banoobai, vs. Jijibhoy Merwanji Wadia and others, Ardeshir H D and Co, Payne and Co, Unwalla P and P, Merwanji K and Co, Wadia G and Co, Soonderdas, and Co, Shamrao M and H, Shroff and L, Crawford B and C, Captain and V.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

1927-23—Crawford B and Co, Swan Mills Ltd and ors v Ramanlal Jamnadas and anr, Pathare and Co, Khandwalla and Co.

LONG CAUSE.

4763-22—Daphtary F and D, Rai Bahadur Kesrising Chandumal v Madanlal Gopal, Vachha and Co.
4519-22—Vachha and Co, Abdul Gafoor Hamed v Mahomed Haji Hamed and ors, Edgelow G W and Co, Mulji P and P.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

2485-24—Payne and Co, Korday Bros, D B Chaganlal and Co, Mehta L and Co.
2842-21—Dabholker and J, Laxmidas Ameray, Mathuradas Nensy, Malvi M R and Co.
614-24—Mulla and M, The Meyer Sassoon Mills Ltd, vs Jetha Mulji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.
616-24—Mulla and M, The Edward Sassoon Mills Ltd v Jamnadas Vassonji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.
813-24—Mulla and M, The Edward Sassoon Mills Ltd, vs Jamnadas Vassonji, Edgelow G W and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

2468-22—Mulji Th and Co, Naranji Kalidas, vs Mistry Gordhandas Karabhai, Payne and Co.
4447-22—Khandwalla and C, Jaynarayen Lalchand Tapdia, vs Mohanlal Ramnarayen and others, Malvi M R and Co.
2154-21—Ramanlal and H, Jaswantlal Wadilal, vs Parbhudas Radhabhai and others.
2322-21—Madhavji and Co, Fulchand Ruia and another, vs Bulakhidas Tribhuwandas and others, Amin and D.
4821-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Lukhmichand Padamsey, vs Damodis Mangaraj Deokuram and others, Khandwalla and Chh.
4442-22—N C Dalal and Co, Hemchand Jadhavji, vs Meghji Jetha and Co, and another, Ramalal and Co, Raghavya N and Co.
4536-22—N C Dalal and Co, Madawji Makanji and Co, vs Jagjivandas Chaganlal, Mehta L and Co.
4419-22—Patell and E, Rameshwarprasad Keshriprasad, vs Dhanji Rantaney, Matubhai J and M.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA.

In the Division Court No. 53.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
SHORT CAUSES.

1222-24—Matubhai J and M, Mahomed Latif and Co v Nathmal Ganbhirmal, Thakoredas and Co.

LONG CAUSE.

1264-24—Amarchand and M, Narbadabai v The Official Assignee of Bombay, Pandia and Co.

SUMMARY SUITS FOR DISPOSAL.

1402-24—Sukhtanker and G, Patell Bros v Nagarmal Basantilal, Ardeshir H D and Co.
318-24—Daphtary F and D, Mohan Devji v Rajaram Tukaram, Mansukhlal H M and Co
858-24—Kapadia and Co, Chandulal Dalichand v GG Soochaka and Co, N C Dalal and Co.
2354-24—Motichand and D, Durgadutt and Co v Hiralal Tansukhrai Kariwalla, Sukhtanker and G.
1348-24—Vachha and Co, Pestonji Hirjibhai Bantir and another v Bamji Jamsedji Dubash and others, Dubash & Co.
3912-24—Rustomji and G, Vanaji Ramchandaji and Co v Ibrahim Gulam Hussein Ladha, Andrade and C.
1876-24—Vachha and Co, Thacker Dosa Murji v Khanderao Vithoba and Co, Andrade and C.
2781-24—Khandwalla and Chh, Kohaji Dolaji and Co v Mohim Pyraji Vazir and another, Dubash and Co.

ADJOURNED ORIGINATING SUMMONS.

3877-19—In Person, Madhavji Lalji v Deyal Topan and others, Tyabji D and Co.
3328-23—Kapadia and Co, Damji Shivji and another v Khimji Shamji and others, Daphtary F and D, Unwalla P and P.

ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTERS.

251-23—Kanga and Co, Premsukhdas Gordhandas v Haribux Nandlal, Merwanji K and Co.
In Re: G and Wards Act, Mansukhlal H M and Co, v In Re Sorabji J Banaji and another, minors. Tehmina J Banaji, Petitioner, Shamrao M and H.
Re Indian Company's Act, Shroff and L v The Phoenix Taxi and T Service Ltd, N H Moos, Official Liquidator, Parties concerned.
Re Indian Company's Act, Bhaishanker K & G v Re Simpson Firth and Co Ltd (In Liquidation), Rustomji F Kerawalla, Petitioner, Little and Co.
Arb No. 75-24 and Re Arb Act, Thakoredas and D v Hurdwarmal Bhartia, Applicants, Fulchand Manekchand, Respondents, Amarchand and M.
319-24—M B Chothia and Co, Pohomal Bros v Charry and Charry, Raghvaya N and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MIRZA.

In the Division Court No. 49.
FOR CONSENT DECREE.
4124-24—Manilal H and Co, Laxmibai v Mohanlal Odhavji, Manubhai and Co.
593-23—Little and Co, The Tata Industrial Bank Ltd v Ibrahimbhoy Fazalbhoy Jumabhoy and ors, Wadia G and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

642-20—Amin and D, Bhawanidas Tekchand v Zoharmal Uttamchand, Dubash and Co.
704-20—Dubash and Co, Zoharmal Uttamchand v Bhawanidas Tekchand, Amin and D.
64-23—Ferreira and V, Re E Cheetham v B Ciravegna, Matubhai J and M.
85-23—Shroff and L, Vazir Haji Contractor v Hamabai Jehangir, Merwanji K and Co.
111-23—Edgelow G W and Co, Padamji Pestonji and ors v The Wolsley Motor Ltd, Crawford B and Co.
S C Ct 143/1852-23—Thakoredas and D, Motichand Vastachand v Cooverbai, Shamrao M and H.
117-23—Amin and D, Dinkerrao Laxmprasad Desai v Yeswantprasad Harprasad Desai and anr, Manchershaw and N.
172-23—Mansukhlal H M and Co, Purshotamdas Mangaldas Nathubhai v Manibai, Jamsedji R and D.
175-23—Kharas and Co, Shamrao Raghunath Raote v Virchand Dolla and Co and anr, Dharamsi D and Co, Manilal and K.
179-23—Madhavji and Co, Luxmidas Bhimji Bhanji v Jamnadas Parbhudas and anr, Payne and Co.
244-23—Motichand and D, Govind Vishnu Lanke v The Japan Imports Ltd, Merwanji K and Co.
144-23—Mulla and M, F K Mody and Sons v Ahmed Suleman Dinar, Payne and Co.
190-23—Andrade and C, Andrade and C, Naranji Bhimji v Damji Hansraj, Vachha and Co.
369-23—Merwanji K and Co, Maganlal Lalji v Framroz Dinshaw Taraporewalla, Ardeshir H D and Co.
412-23—Craigie B and C, The Central Spinning and Mfg Co Ltd v Elias Reuben, Patell and E.
457-23—Payne and Co, Lalji Ghelabhai and Co v Patell and Mukerji, Merwanji K and Co.
51-23—Thakoredas and Co, Ahmedali Lockmanji v Valli Haji Turaballi and anr, Jhavery and Co.
314-23—Craigie B and Co, The Anglo-Siam Corporation Ltd v Akbarali Moosabhoy Raja, Payne and Co.
324-23—Sinclham B and L, Yeshwant Muktaji Mistry v Kazi Dawood Kazi Ali and anr, Judah and S, Jehangir M and S.
404-23—Mehta L and Co, Rehmathai v The International Banking Corporation Ltd, Crawford B and Co.
428-23—Thakoredas and Co, Lala Dinanath Hemraj v The Mercantile Bank of India Ltd, Crawford B and Co.
463-23—Shamrao M and H, Tyabally E Matchiswalla and ors v Abdeally E Motiwalla, Payne and Co.
467-23—Pathare and Co, Balaram bin Balaram Upadla v Sunnabai and anr, Nanu H and Co.
519-23—Mantri and Co, Ahmed Abdul Satar v Pestonj Cowasji Kavarana and anr, Patell and E.
521-23—Pandia and Co, Keshavlal Vallabhji v Anandrao Ganpatrao Vasudeo and ors, Merwanji K and Co.
537-23—Craigie B and C, Lydia Chilsa v E Matali Vice-Consul, Mulla and M.
566-23—Hiralal and Co, Kashiram Atmaram Pawar v The B B and C I Railway, Crawford B and Co.
576-23—Mantri and Co, Abdulla Saleh v Esmail Nowroji and Co, Rustomji and G.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.

Bombay, January 8.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi :—			
Textile	1	2	6
E. D. Sassoon	1	1	9
Elphinstone and Century	1	1	9
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34-40 inches.			
Standard per lb.	1	1	3
Century per lb.	1	5	9
Hindustan per lb.	1	6	6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	6	6
Textile per lb.	1	6	3
Phoenix per lb.	1	6	3
Pearl per lb.	1	6	0
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1	4	9
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	6	0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202-5203—			
Rachael per lb.	1	6	6
Pearl per lb.	1	6	0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	5	9
Long Cloth X Quality			
Rachael per lb.	1	6	6
Kohinoor per lb.	1	7	0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	6	9
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34-40			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	5	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	5	6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	4	6
David per lb.	1	4	3
Edward Mohor per lb.	1	4	3
Sundari Brand per lb.	1	4	6
Salita :—			
Century.	1	5	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	5	6
Textile per lb.	1	5	3
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards :—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	7	9
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	6	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	7	3
Dhooties 10 yards :—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	6	9
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1	6	3
Check Grey Drill :—			
Standard per piece	6	2	0
Phoenix per piece	6	2	0
Swan Finlay per piece	6	2	0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece	6	8	0
Pearl Pabaney	6	8	0
Bleached Check :—			
Kasturchand per piece	7	7	0
Bombay United per piece	7	2	0
Black Check—			
Textile per piece	8	0	0
E. D. Racheal per piece	6	2	0
Gabrun No. 5124 :—			
Pearl	11	8	0
Hindustani	11	10	0

(Continued from column 6.)

the All-India meeting is to take place every two years, while the Provinces are to hold their trials annually. As far as the present information goes, the Punjab is the first Province in the whole of India to announce progress in carrying out this programme, and the second annual Trials will be held at Lahore on the 31st of January 1925, when H. E. the Governor will be present. It is highly essential that in the great International Sport Competitions India should have her share of trophies if she is to progress uniformally. It seems most likely that the Punjab will greatly dominate the All-India Olympic Competitions, and for this reason it is all the more incumbent on the manhood of this Province to better equip itself for the International Competitions.

LAHORE LETTER.

PUNJAB COUNCIL PRESIDENTSHIP.

CONGRESS & NABHA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Jan. 4.

The question of the election of a non-official President for the Punab Council is exercising the mind of the public and members of the Council are resolving themselves into groups representing opposing interests. The election will be held during the next fortnight and most probably at the first meeting of the ensuing session. The responsible section of the Press is of the view that the election of the President should not be made a party or communal issue, if parliamentary Government is to succeed; and the President of the Council must not [illegible] thoroughly independent and Imp[illegible]st be one who can an[illegible] confidence of all se[illegible]

pro-

among the Mahomedan [illegible] rulings have so often the members that the meeting hore Committee have been known out the country for their stormy character.

Still more indefensible seem to be the attitude of the Hindu, Sikh and some Muslim members who being unable to support the candidature of this gentleman, are busy organising support for the present President, the Hon. Mr. Casson, I.C.S., who shall have to resign his place in the Civil Service, get himself nominated a member of the Council and then stand for election—a clumsy affair, for with all efforts on the part of his supporters the gentleman may still be defeated in the game. Exception has been taken to the proposed election of Mr. Casson on the ground that he being a civilian cannot be free from all the accumulated prejudices and prepossessions of a whole life-time spent in the service of a bureaucratic Government. There being no other proposal with a likelihood of any success, the Punjab sands impaled on the horns of a dilemma.

AKALI PRISONERS AT NABHA—A SHARP CONTROVERSY.

Consequent upon the Congress resolution about the treatment meted out to Akali prisoners in Nabha jails, a sharp controversy has arisen in the local Press. In the resolution the accusation takes the form that "the Congress views with horror and indignation the report of over 100 deaths among the Akali prisoners in Nabha jails and expresses its strong disapproval of the refusal of the Nabha authorities to permit the Akali Repression Inquiry Committee, appointed by the Congress Working Committee to visit the jails. The Congress opines that the phenomenal mortality among the prisoners is proof of the inhuman conduct of the authorities towards the prisoners."

A member of the staff of the "Civil and Military Gazette" was sent to Nabha to make inquiry into the allegations of harsh treatment appearing in the press from time to time. It was admitted in the report that the mortality was above the average for the Punjab, but this was due to the fact that a large proportion of the later jathas consisted of very old men who ought not to have been sent under any account. Another reason given was that most of the Akali prisoners took cold baths at 3 a.m. in this cold season and thus ran the risks of pneumonia and allied diseases. It was reported that the allegations about bad food were false and that the food supplied was on a more liberal scale than it provided to ordinary prisoners in the Punjab jails. The sanitation was reported to be extraordinary with upto date hospitals.

In reply the S. G. P. Committee has issued a communique complaining that the report is biassed, one-sided and presents the official point of view. "No public man of known integrity," the communique runs, "such as Pandit Malaviya and Pandit Motilal Nehru and no public body of unimpeachable character, such as the Akali Repression Inquiry Committee appointed by the All-India Congress Committee, nor even the Sikh members of the Legislative Council have so far been allowed to visit Nabha Birs (brave men) to find out the truth or falsity of the serious allegations made in the public press." The communique details the various tortures which are alleged to be inflicted on the Akali prisoners in order to secure 'apologies.'

A Sikh correspondent in the "C and M. Gazette" praises the jail comforts and says there is more fiction than fact in the stories of 'inhumanities.' It is however, admitted that there is some "murmur" about the shortage of clothings as some Akalis have their shorts worn out and need new pairs. The reports about tortures are emphatically denied and it is stated that some Akali prisoners who show their willingness to return home are allowed to do so; but when they reach Amritsar, they trot out ridiculous stories about their having been rendered unconscious and senseless by hammering and by exposure to cold and then entrained without their consent.

Such are the contradictory statements that are issued by the two parties representing opposite interests. This state of affairs is sufficient to convince one that a fair and impartial inquiry is urgently needed in order to set the rumours of all kinds at rest.

OLYMPIC TRIALS IN THE PUNJAB.

The Punjab Olympic Executive Committee is organising the athletics of the Province with great zeal and energy. According to the general plan of operations

(Continued in column 5.)

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 8.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 5/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 642.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 692.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 682.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 108
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 103
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 212½
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 280¼
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols 4.76-15/16
London—Paris Frcs 88.22
London—Switzerland Frcs 24.50
London—Brussels Frcs 35.70
London—Rome Liras 113.00.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

Exchange market closed steady with sellers at 1s 6d for ready T T.

READY AND FORWARD.

Bombay, Jan. 8.

Bank's selling T T ready 1/6.
Bank's buying T T ready 1/6 1/16.
Bank's selling T T January 1/6
Bank's buying T T January 1/6 1/16
Bank's selling T T February 1/6.
Bank's buying T T February 1/6 1/16.
Bank's selling T T March 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying T T March 1/6 1/32.
Bank's selling T T April 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying T T April 1/6.
Bank's selling T T May 1/5 7/8
Bank's buying T T May 1/5 31/32

LONDON DISCOUNTS—

Bombay, Jan. 8.

Three months 4 per cent.
Six months 1/16 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4 per cent.
MONEY—
Call 3 per cent.
One month 3½ per cent.
Three months 4½ per cent.
Six months 5½ per cent.
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per cent.
TONE OF MONEY MARKET—
Steady.

London, Jan. 7.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 1/16 steady.
Bar Gold 77.5 quiet.
Bar Silver Spot 31 15/16 unsettled.

London, Jan. 7.

Rentes 3 per cent 49 1/4.
Bar Silver (Spoto) 31 15/16.
Bar silver 2 months hence 31 7/8.
Closing Tone of Silver.—Steady selling—closed uncertain.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July 1923
Interest day to day loans 3 1/8.
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/4.

EXCHANGE ON CENTRES—MIDDLE CONTINENTAL QUOTATIONS.

London, Jan. 7.

Stockholm	17.71
Christiania	31.26
Amsterdam	11.75
Switzerland	24.50
Belgium (on 6th)	95.38
Athens (on 6th)	262.50
Prague	158.25

London, Jan. 7.

Exchange on London in:—
Paris 88.20.
Germany 20.025.000 M.
Italy 113.04.

New York, Jan. 7.

Demand Bills 4.76.62.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Jan. 7.

Rentes 5 per cent 20.
Discount Bank Bills 3 M/st 3 13/16.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 M/st 4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 M/st 4 1/4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 M/st 4 3/4.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Jan. 7.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £89 3/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92 3/4.
War Loan 5 per cent 129/47 £101 5/8.
Conversion Loan £77 5/8.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £101 5/8.
Indian Loan 7 per cent 117.
Consols 2½ per cent 57 3/4.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent 49 nominal.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) 67 1/4.
Government Securities 3 per cent 57 5/8.

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For every kind of wall fixtures light or heavy use Rawlplugs. They save the walls—Save time—and Save money. Absolutely firm fixing insured.

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BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Jan. 8.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 67/10
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 84/8
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 93/4
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 97/2.
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 97/10
5½ per cent. Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/12
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 103/8
6 per cent Bonds due 1926 Rs. 100/7
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 100/11
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 102/4
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 103/4
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 106/10.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 99
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs 74/8
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 95
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 73/8

SHARES.

Bombay, Jan. 8.

Market closed firm with rise in several scrips. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1410, India 74/4, Central Bank 22/8 and Eastern Bank 77.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd Advance 410; Bombay Cotton 520; Bombay Dyeing 1020; Bradbury 500; Century 501/4; Cent India 543/12; Colaba Land 166/4; Coorla 155; Crescent 261/4; Currim 410; Dawn 627/8; Edw Sassoon 187/8; Fazulbhoy 962/8; Finlay 750; Globe 47/8; Gokak 102/8; Ind Bleaching 222/8; Ind Malwa 418/12; Jamshed Mfg 125; Kastoorchand 135; Khatau 185; Kohinoor 1260; Luxmi Cotton 4600; Madhowji 393/12; Mathuradas 230; M Petit 2700; Meyer Sassoon 127/8; New Great 455; New City 315; Pabani 370; Pearls 591/4; Phoenix 565; Simplex 251/4; Swadeshi 635; Tata Mill 165 and Vishnu Cotton 1700.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 190; B Burma 330; B Burma N I 76/4; Bt Burma Pet 4 at 13; Bombay Tram 96/4; Bombay Steam 65; Bundi Cement 8/8; Katni ord 50; Katni defd 150; New India 12; Shivrajpur 49/8; Tata Iron ord 11; Tata Iron defd 35; Tata Hydro 780 and Scindia Steam 6/8 xd.

SHARES.

London, Jan. 7.

Hongkong Bank £139.
Chartered Bank £20 7/8.
National Bank £48 1/2.
P. and O. Bank £11 1/8.
Eastern Bank £6 1/8.

EXPORTS OF BRITISH PIECEGOODS.

The Board of Trade returns show that the exports of cotton piece-goods from Great Britain in November last were the smallest since December, 1923, and that they were 20 million square yards less than those of November, 1923. The markets which took appreciably more cotton piece goods than last year included Bombay, Argentina, Holland, Switzerland, Germany, West Africa, and Brazil. On the other hand, there were substantial declines in the shipments to Bengal, China, the Dutch East Indies, and Egypt.

The following is a summary of the exports of cotton yarn and cloth in November, with the figures for the last two years added for comparison purposes:—

(000's omitted.)

	1924	1923	1922
Yarn .. .. ..lb.	12,792	14,619	15,113
Do. value ..	2,212	1,981	1,988
Piece Goods—			
Grey .. sq. yds.	103,064	120,605	151,722
Do. value .. £	2,906	2,865	3,626
Bleached ..sq. yds.	115,456	104,825	120,206
Do. value .. £	3,507	2,948	3,428
Printed ..sq. yds.	38,587	49,200	51,758
Do. value .. £	1,597	1,877	2,002
Dyed ..sq. yds.	72,347	75,066	75,039
Do. value .. £	3,690	3,634	3,780
Total piece sq.. yds.	329,455	349,697	398726
Do. value .. £	11,762	11,325	12,837

Below are shown the exports of piece goods to the most important centres and the totals to all destinations for each month of the year, with 1923 comparisons:—

Square Yards (000's omitted.)

1924	China.	Bombay.	Bengal.	All-countries.
January ..	29,544	31,361	94,423	353,96
February ..	31,659	35,958	83,239	397,50
March ..	21,502	43,663	73,027	353,983
April	27,717	49,506	79,148	377,718
May	25,541	49,184	83,045	394,513
June	25,897	50,027	64,236	346,762
July	27,914	58,991	83,244	383,761
August ..	28,145	49,967	73,940	373,644
September ..	21,273	54,742	79,096	359,971
October ..	14,968	41,454	73,008	364,294
November ..	15,365	38,875	51,330	329,455
Months. ..	269,436	503,718	839,735	4,035,138

BULLION.

Bombay, Jan. 8.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 14/0/6
Sovereigns forward Rs. 14/1.
Bar gold ready Rs. 22/10
Bar gold forward Rs. 22/5/3
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 22/1.
Bar silver ready Rs. 72/9
Bar Silver 1st settlement Rs. 72/4.
Bar Silver 2nd settlement Rs. 72/-

London, Jan. 7.

Bar gold ready s. 87/5
Silver ready d. 31/15
Silver forward d. 31/15

TONE OF SILVER—

Steady. China sold heavily. Buying orders came in after the price was fixed. Reaction after this fell possible.

GOLD.

London, Jan. 7.

There has been no offering of gold from Durban and Cape Town for Shipment to South Africa which, coupled with the recent fall of price, is making the sales unattractive and the producers are preferring to exchange their gold for sovereigns in South Africa. Indian bazars were compelled to buy in New York for Shipment *via* London to Bombay and a fair amount has been taken up this way.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

To-day Reuter reported 16 to 29 points lower in New York futures. The market declined on some long liquidation. Liverpool has been reported 6 to 9 points down. The market advanced at the opening but eased at the close on some scattered selling.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden Co. cable under date 7th inst. as under:—

"Absence of Southern offerings continues to be the sustaining factor. Expect easier tendency."

The position so far as the local market is concerned remains strong in view of continued disappointing receipts of actual cotton from up-country coupled with indications of a latest demand on any decline. We adhere to our views that lower prices are probable some time during the course of the season, but these are not likely to materialise until the pressure of actual cotton makes its influence felt here.

Owing to a setback in New York futures the Marwari Bazaar opened this morning easier at Rs. 452 i.e., Rs. 2 1/2 lower than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April/May. At the opening Commission Houses were moderate buyers and the market advanved to Rs. 453. Going down by half a rupee on Bazaar operators setting the market further improved to Rs. 454 1/2 on buying by Bazaar operators, and closed at Rs. 454. At Cotton Green the Bazaar opened at Rs. 454 and declined to Rs. 452 on selling by Commission Houses and closed at Rs. 453. One Japanese House sold Oomra January.

Fine Oomra January opened at Rs. 450 1/2 and declined to Rs. 449 1/2 on moderate selling by a Japanese House. Around this level Shroffs were buyers and the market improved to Rs. 452 and closed at Rs. 451 1/2. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 433 and closed at Rs. 435 1/2 on Bazaar operators buying F G. Bengal January and March were nominally quoted Rs. 384 and Rs. 377 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet but steady yesterday and the demand for red-leafy cotton was moderate. About 4000 Bs. are reported to have been sold.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6-30 P. M.

Bombay, January 8.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	..	453
Fully Good Bengal	Dec/Jan.	..	383
„ „	March ..	..	376
Fine Oomra ..	Dec./Jan.	..	450 1/2
„ „ ..	March ..	..	434

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, January 8.

Description,	Fine.	F. Good.
M. G. Bengal and S. Punjab	405	390
M. G. Oomra No. 3 ..	460	445
M. G. Khandesh ..	455	440

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, January 8.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	..	454
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.	..	383
„ „	March ..	..	376
Fine Oomra ..	Dec./Jan.	..	451
„ „ ..	March	..	435

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, January 8, Ready Jan.

Bengal Superfine	M.G.	..	..	..	..
„ Fine	M.G.	..	400/10	..	
„ F.G.M.G.		..	380/85	..	
Sindh-Punjab Fine	M.G.	..	400/10	..	
„ F.G.M.G.		..	380/85	..	
Punjab-Americans	M.G.	..	..	..	
Wardha-Hingt. Fine					
	M.G.	..	460/65	470/72	
Nagpur	..	..	460/65	470/72	
Yeotmal .. Fine	M.G.	..	455/60	465	
Pulgaon .. „	„	..	455/60	465	
Dhamangaon „	„	..	450/55	..	
Amraoti .. „	„	..	445/55	460	
Khamgaon-Akola	„	..	445/55	460	
Mulkapur „	„	..	445/50	..	
Khandesh „	„	..	440/45	..	
„ F.G.M.G.		..	..	March.	
Broach Fine	M.G.	..	..	478	
„ Fully Good	„	..	..	..	
Muthia Fine	„	..	..	..	
„ F.G.M.G.		..	..	..	
Dharwar	S.G.	..	..	..	
Coompta	M.G.	..	..	..	
Westerns	„	..	520	..	
„	H.G.	..	..	..	
Miraj	M.G.	..	520		
Cambodia	„	..	550	—	

Ready average quality.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

8th Jan. 1925

New York Market, 7th Jan. 1925.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
23.72	Jan.		23.45	—27
24.04	Mar.	23.73—31	23.75	—29
24.32	May		24.08	—24
24.47	Jul.		24.25	—22
23.86	Oct		23.70	—16

New York Spot on 6th Jan. 24.20 plus .35
New Orleans Spot 6th Jan. 23.85 plus .40
Telegraphic market advices:—Professional trading only.
May highest 24.24 (at the opening), lowest 23.79 (2-22 p.m.) range .45 points.

Liverpool Market 7th Jan 1925.

Previous Close	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
12.88	Jan.			12.79	—09
12.96	Mar.	13.00+04	13.00+04	12.90	—06
13.04	May	13.09+06		12.96	—08
13.05	Jul.			12.98	—07
12.75	Oct.			12.69	—06
	Egyptian				
27.25	Mar.			....	
26.30	May			26.05	—25
25.30	Jul.			25.05	—25
21.45	Nov.			....	

Telegraphic Market advices:—Small market. Eased on disappointing New York Market. American Cross Rate 4.76 1/4.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 7.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 6,000 bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 300 bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 50 bales.
Mid. Americans Spot Universial Standard 13.12 Fair inquiry.
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 30.00.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

March	23.73
May	24.04
July	24.20
New York Noon Call.	
March	23.78
May	24.09
July	24.25
New Orleans 10 a.m.	
January	23.53
May	23.80

Liverpool, Jan. 7.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

January	12.73
March	12.99
May	12.96
July	12.98

COTTON OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 7.

January	12.93
March	13.01
May	13.09
July	13.10
September	12.81
Egyptians.—	
March	27.45
May	26.55
July	25.55

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 7.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

January	12.73
February	12.80
March	12.87
April	12.89
May	12.96
June	12.95
July	12.98
August	12.90
September	12.82
October	12.69
November	12.61
December	12.58
January	12.55

Tone.—Easy.

EGYPTIAN COTTON. CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 7.

January	27 85
February	27.45
March	27.05
April	26.55
May	26.05
June	25.55
July	25.05
August	24.80
September	24.25
October	23.90
November	21.25
December	21.10
January	21.95

INDIAN COTTON SPOTS.

Liverpool, Jan. 7.

Scinde Good	10.55
Fully Good	10.95
Fine	11.35
Bengal Good	10.65
Fully Good	11.05
Fine	11.45
Oomra Good	10.95
Fully Good	11.45
Fine	11.95
Broach Good	11.20
Fully Good	11.60
Fine	12.00

CLOSING PRICES. AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Jan. 7.

Futures at New York.

January	23.45
March	23.75
May	24.08
July	24.25

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 7.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	38,000
Day's Exports to Continent	26,000
Futures at New York.—	
January	23.45
March	23.75
May	24.08
July	24.25
Spot Cotton at New York	23.95
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	23.60
Futures at New Orleans	
May	23.71
July	23.93
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	23 1/2
Silver Foreign mined	67 3/4

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, January 8.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p. m. on 7th January, 1925.

Cotton	28317 Bales.
Wheat	17234 Cwt.
Linseed	5449 „
Rapeseed etc.	1032 „
Gingellyseed	8284 „
Poppyseed	Nil „
Groundnuts	22470 „
Castorseed	1670 „
Rice	80262 „
Myrabollams	3995 „
Cottonseed	53964 „
Mowraseed	Nil „
Gram	3144 „
Juwar	284 „
Masur	409 „
Barley	39 „
Bajri	3074 „
Coal	2751 Tons.

WHEAT.

London, Jan. 7.

Barletta Russo—63½ lbs. 66/3.
Rozario Santa Fe—64 lbs. 66/9.
Tone:—Argentine wheat was slow and lower.
Australian Jan./Feb. sellers—Dull and easier 66.
Choice White Karachi Jan./Feb. paid and buyers 63/6.
Soft Red Karachi Jan./Feb. sellers 62/8.
Tone:—Steady.
Calcutta Club No. 2 paid for April/May 62/8.
Choice White Bombay paid and sellers April/May 63/9.

Wheat Cargo, Rosario Santa Fe—63lbs. 67

LINSEED.

London, Jan. 7.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags:—
Sellers for Jan/Feb. £25.
Tone:—Firm only small business doing.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
Jan/Apl. Buyers 48 5/8.
May/Aug. buyers 49.

London, Jan. 7.

paid and Sellers for Decr. Shipment.
Cargo Australian 68/3 paid and sellers for Janry. Shipment.
Linseed La-plata Argentine closed firmer and quiet at £22 11/16 paid for Jan/Feb. Shipment.
Cottonseed Bombay £10 7/8 sellers for Jan-Feb. Shipment.
Castorseed Bombay closed dull and easier at £23 5/8 sellers for Jan/Feb. Shipment.
Rapeseed Ferozepore Real Bold £20 3/4 Jan/Feb. Sellers.
Toria £20 3/4 sellers for Jan/Feb. shipment. Easier.

Business was done to-day in Linssee La-Plata Argentine for Jan./Feb. Shipment at £22 3/ 4 in Linseed Calcutta for Apl./May Shipment at £24 1/4 and in Linseed Bombay for Jan. Shipment at £25. 3.9. In Wheat, Cargo, Australian for Jan. Shipment at 66/3 and in Parcels Choice White Karachi for Jan./Feb. Shipment at 63/6 and in Parcels, Choice White Bombay for Apl/May Shipment at 63/9.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Jan. 7.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta:—
Jan/Mar. Sellers 21.
June/July Sellers 17/4 1/2
July/Septr. Sellers 17/3.
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay:—
July/Septr. Sellers 17/5.
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi:—
July/Septr. Sellers 17/5.
Tone:—Market was firm with small business in New Crop.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Jan. 8. 5 p.m

The Market to-day has opened with an improving tendency and in the course of the day has gained accelerated strength all round. Ready Prices have on the whole advanced by 8 to 10 As. per Cwt.

Java Forward Prices (Old Crop) have improved by 6d. and New Crop Java Sugar Prices evidenced a rise of a Pence or two, in yesterday's price-levels. Beet Sugar Prices have advanced by 8d. per Cwt. whereas Mauritius Crystal Sugar Prices Forward Delivery record an improvement of 7 and 4d. in Dec. shipment and Jan.-Feb-March, shipment Prices respectively. Fair Purchase Enquiries continue also, to-day's clearance including local requirements amounting to 7900 bags.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazaar today:—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 19/- Per Cwt.
Shipment Dec. Sh. 20/9 Per Cwt F.B.H
Shipment Jan-Feb-March Sh 20/9 Per Cwt.
New Crop Java Sugar:—
F.B.H
Shipment June-July Sh 18/1 Per Cwt. F.B.H
Shipment July-Aug-Sept Sh 17/10 Per Cwt F.B.H.
Continental Beet Sugar:—
Shipment Dec. Sh 19/6 Per Cwt. F.B.H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Shipment Sh 20/- Per Cwt. F.B.H
Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—Ready Rs. 18/4 Per Cwt.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—Shipment Dec. Sh 19/6 Per Cwt F.B.H.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—Jan-Feb-March Sh 19/5 Per Cwt F.B.H.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 8

The fresh Western disturbance has caused a few falls of rain in Baluchistan. Some rain has occurred in Upper Burma, South Bengal and the North Madras Coast.

The chief amounts are:—Cox's Bazaar half an inch; Chittagong three quarters; and Pasni and Calingapatam a half.

Forecast:—Extension in Baluchistan and into the North West Frontier Province and possibly Sind and West Punjab. Decrease in Upper Burma and Bengal.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, January, 7.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. inches.	29.884
Temperature of Air	71.7 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	61.2 „
Dew Point	52.8 „
Relative humidity of Air ..	51% „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	0.6 „
Maximum temperature of Air ..	81.5 „
Minimum do. do. ..	61.8 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNE, ENE, NNW, NNE.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	172 miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

		HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.		
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	
	Jan.	h. m.	ft. in.	Jan.	h. m.	in. ft.	
Th.	8	10 38	25 4	8	4 36	20 1	
		23 21	28 0		16 8	17 8	
Fri.	9	10 56	25 7	9	5 14	20 2	
		23 50	28 5		16 41	16 7	
Sat.	10	14 58	26 5	10	0 48	19 4	
		8 18	25 3		14 2	18 5	
Sun.	11	6 36	25 4	11	0 27	21 4	
		20 25	25 3		13 18	18 5	
M.	12	0 52	29 0	12	6 55	19 5	
		12 40	26 3		18 21	16 1	
Tu.	13	1 18	28 9	13	7 27	19 8	
		13 12	26 3		18 52	16 0	
W.	14	1 46	28 6	14	7 58	19 0	
		13 46	26 1		19 23	17 4	

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Jan. 9 (Fri) Sunrise 7h. 14m. Sunset 6h. 17m.
Jan 10 (Sat) Sunrise 7h 14m; Sunset 6h 18m.
Jan 11 (Sun) Sunrise 7s 14m; Sunset 6h 18m.

RUBBER.

London, Jan. 7.

Para Up River Fine, Spot Feb./March 19 1/4.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot January 19 3/8.
Tone:—Firmer with a better demand.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Jan. 7.

Cardiff to Bombay 12/9 to 13.

METALS.

London, Jan. 7.

English best Selected Copper £71.
Standard Copper G. M. B. £67 5/16.
Copper Braziers £87.
Yellow Metal 8 3/16.
Hard Spelter 30 7/8.
Corrugated Sheets 17 1/8.

London, Jan. 7.

Tin Block £275 5/8.

BARLEY.

London, Jan. 7.

Karachi Barley Jan./Feb. sellers 42/3.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, January 8

	12 to 1 O/O.	1 to 2 O/O.	2 to 3 O/O.
Amedabad Advance ..	420	430	
Bombay Cotton	520	520	
Bombay Dyeing	990-1007-8	10-25-1018-12	
Century	500-2-8	500-5-500	
Nagpur	522-8-45	43-12-46-4-545	
Colaba	162-8-67-8	168-12	
Crescent	251-4-55	260	
Indore	412-8-20-17-8	20-25-417-8	
Kohinoor	1220	1220	
New Great	435-62-8	60-455	
Pearl ex-divi.	590-96-4	98-12-590	
Phœnix	560	565	
Bharucha	100	102-8	
Simplex	247-8-55	53-8-55-251-4	
Swan	1040	1040	
Swadesh	630	25-631-4	
Pabni	365	370	
Fazal	945-55-52-8	57-8-70-960	
Mathuradas	230	230	
Tata Mill	165	165	
Globe	52-8	47-8	
Mysore	116-4	117-8	
Madhavji	367-8-80-77-8	90-92-8-393-12	
Finlay	750	750	
Gokak	101-4	102-8	
Edward Sassoon	187-8	187-8	
Meyer Sassoon	127-8	127-8	
Alcock	190	190	
Bombay Burma Old ..	325	330	
Bombay Elec Tram ..	95	95-10	
Bombay Steamer Ordy. ..	62-8	65	
Bundi Cement	8-8	8-8	
Central E. Mining	31-8	31-8	
Indian Cement	37-8	37-8	
Tata Steel Ord.	11	11	
Tata Steel Defd.	35	35-35-10	

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

S. S. "China" with English mails of December 25, due at 3 a.m.

SATURDAY, January 10.

The s. s. China with the English Mail leaves at 1 p.m.

SATURDAY, January 17.

Elphinstone College Social Gathering.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 6 per cent.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed unregistered mails for Italy and Austria per s. s. "Aquilea" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Thursday, the 15th instant.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The total mortality from 6 a.m. of 7th January to 6 a.m. of 8th January was 120, and the total mortality this day last year was 140.

BAND AT SIR P. M. MEHTA GARDEN.

The G. I. P. Railway Regiment, A. F. I., will play a select programme of music at the Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Garden to-day (Friday) at 5-30 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. and O. mail steamer "Naldera" with the mails from London of the 1st instant arrived at Port Said at 6-30 a.m. on the 7th instant and left there at 2 p.m. the same day.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Caledonia" with the mails from Bombay of the 3rd instant arrived at Aden at 3 p.m. on the 7th instant and left there at 6 p.m. the same day.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. T. Seshachela Rao of Bezwada will lecture in English at the hall of the Theosophical Society (72, Apollo Street, Fort), today (Friday) evening at 6-15 on "The Occult Path from the Standpoint of Hinduism." The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Mahila Mandal, Women's Branch of the Social Service League, Bombay, Mr. G. N. Sahasrabudhe will deliver a lantern lecture on "Infant Welfare" in Marathi to-day (Friday) at the Bombay Working Men's Institute, Elphinstone Road, Parel, at 7 p.m. (S. T.). Ladies are requested to attend the lecture.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, January 8.)

Mr. A. K. Asandi, Assistant Judge, Belgaum, on relief, to be Subordinate Judge, Jandharpur, vice Mr. M. R. Chaubal proceeded on leave.

Mr. N. J. Wadia, I.C.S., to be Secretary to the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay in addition to his own duties, vice Mr. K. C. Sen proceeding on leave.

Mr. C. G. H. Henderson, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Collector of Kanara, vice Mr. R. M. Maxwell, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Mr. V. B. Mardhekar to act temporarily as Collector of Kanara from the date he takes over charge from Mr. R. M. Maxwell, C.I.E., I.C.S., till relieved br Mr. C. G. H. Henderson.

Mr. R. M. Maxwell, on relief, to act as Collector of Poona vice Mr. G. Monteath proceeding on leave, pending further orders, and also to act as Commissioner, C. D., temporarily, in addition to his own duties from the date he takes over charge from Mr. G. Monteath till relieved by Mr. L. J. Mountford.

Mr. P. B. Haigh, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Collector of Kaira vice Mr. J. W. Smyth, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. I. H. Taunton to act as Collector of Hyderabad, vice Mr. S. H. Covernton pending further orders.

Mr. S. H. Covernton, on relief, to act as Collector of Karachi and Superintendent of Stamps, vice Mr. W. F. Hudson proceeding on deputation, pending further orders.

Mr. Hardasmal Udernomal, on return to duty, to act temporarily as Collector of Nawabshah, vice Mr. L. N. Brown, I.C.S., pending further orders.

Mr. L. N. Brown, on relief, to act as Collector of Sukkur, vice Mr. R. E. Gibson proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. G. W. Hatch, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Commissioner, C. D., vice Mr. L. J. Mountford.

Mr. L. J. Mountford, on relief, to be Commissioner, S. D.

Mr. H. L. Painter, I.C.S., on relief, to act as Commissioner, N. D., vice Mr. J. H. Garrett, pending further orders.

Mr. J. H. Garrett, on relief, to act as Collector of Ahmedabad and Talukdari Settlement Officer, vice Mr. H. M. Willis, pending further orders.

Mr. H. M. Willis, on relief, to be Assistant Collector, Ahmedabad.

Mr. H. M. Willis to act temporarily as Collector of Ahmedabad and Talukdari Settlement Officer, vice Mr. J. H. Garrett.

Mr. J. H. Garrett, on relief, to act temporarily as Commissioner, N. D., vice Mr. L. G. Pratt, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. Lalshankar Samaldas Dwivedi to act as District Deputy Collector, Broach, vice Mr. Morarji Ranchhodji Desai.

Mr. Morarji Ranchhodji Desai, on relief, to do duty as Personal Assisant to the Collector of the Panch Mahals.

Mr. Harikrishna Hariprasad Divan, on relief, to act as District Deputy Collector, Kaira, vice Rao Saheb Maganlal Mohanlal Gandhi.

Rao Saheb Maganlal Mohanlal Gandhi, on relief, to do duty as Personal Assistant to the Collector of Surat.

Syed Muniruddin Sirajuddin Moulvi, on reversion from the appointment of Superintendent, Land Records, N. D., to do duty as Personal Assistant to the Collector of Ahmedabad, vice Mr. H. M. Willis.

Mr. H. M. Willis, on relief, to be Assistant Collector, Ahmedabad.

The Rev. George Murray Davidson Short, M.A., has been appointed Second Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, Bombay, with effect from the 19th December, 1924, in the forenoon.

The Rev. George Murray Davidson Short, M.A., is appointed to be a Chaplain on probation on the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment, Church of Scotland, and his services are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

Mr. C. Graham Smith, Professor of Engineering at the College of Engineering, Poona, is granted leave on average pay from 10th June, 1925, to 31st October, 1925, both days inclusive, with permission to prefix the summer vacation of 1925 to the leave.

Mr. C. S. C. Harrison, Acting Chief Engineer, Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction, is granted leave on average pay for six months and twenty-four days with effect from the 26th March, 1925, or the subsequent date of relief. Mr. Harrison is also allowed to retain a lien on his appointment as Chief Engineer for such portion of the above leave as represents privilege leave.

Mr. R. A. Collett, Executive Engineer, Poona Water Works District, is granted leave on average pay for eight months combined with leave on half average pay for one month with effect from the 26th February, 1925, or the subsequent date of relief.

Mr. L. N. Brown, I.C.S., on relief, to act as Political Agent, Khairpur, vice Mr. R. E. Gibson, I.C.S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. P. B. Haigh, I.C.S., on return from leave to be Political Agent, Cambay, vice Mr. J. W. Smyth, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. R. M. Maxwell, C.I.E., I.C.S., on relief, to act as Political Agent, Bhor, vice Mr. G. Monteath, I.C.S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Rao Bahadur R. H. Page, Deputy Superintendent of Police, West Khandesh, is granted leave on average pay for one month and on half average pay up to the 29th March, 1925 (inclusive), in connection of the leave granted to him by Government Notification, dated the 28th November, 1924.

Mr. Nowshervan Aspandiar Mehrban, Investigator, Labour Office, Bombay, has been granted leave on average pay with effect from the 7th January, 1925.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Sivakrishna Bhattacharyya to act as Investigator, Labour Office, during the absence on leave of Mr. N. A. Mehrban.

Mr. R. E. Gibson, C.I.E., I.C.S., is granted, with effect from 1st March, 1925, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved, leave on average pay for eight months.

Mr. B. V. Mulay to be Honorary Surgeon at the Civil Hospital, Sholapur, for a period up to the 30th September, 1925.

Mr. B. V. Abhyankar, M.B., B.S. (Bombay), to be Honorary Ophthalmic Surgeon at the Civil Hospital, Surat, for a period up to the 30th September, 1925.

The following appointments are made at the Civil Hospital, Karachi, for a period up to the 30th September, 1925:—

Mr. P. J. De Souza, Honorary Physician, with charge of out-patients.

Mr. K. B. Kanga, Honorary Physician, with charge of out-patients.

Mr. M. Carrasco, Honorary Surgeon, with charge of out-patients.

Mr. G. F. Rodrigues, Honorary Surgeon, with charge of out-patients.

Mr. T. D. Shahani, Honorary Ophthalmic Surgeon.

Mr. Dharamdas Hiranand Punwani, Assistant Engineer, on return from leave, to act as Executive Engineer, Eastern Nara District, until further orders, relieving Mr. K. S. Masand whose further posting should be decided by the Chief Engineer in Sind.

HIGH COURT VACATION.

APPELLATE SIDE.

The High Court on its Appellate Side will be closed for the Easter Holidays from Friday, the 10th April, 1925, to Monday, the 13th April, 1925, both days inclusive.

The High Court on its Appellate Side will be closed for the Annual Summer Vacation from Tuesday, the 14th April, 1925, to Monday, the 8th June, 1925, both days inclusive.

The Registrar's office will be open daily, from 11-30 a.m. to 4 p.m. (Standard Time), during the Vacation, except on Saturdays and close holidays.

Applications in Criminal cases and applications of an urgent character in Civil cases will be received during the Vacation.

The days on which the Court will sit for the disposal of ordinary criminal business will be notified hereafter

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

Standing rabi crops in the Bombay Presidency are generally in good condition except in parts of the Deccan and Karnatak where suffering for want of sufficient moisture. Harvesting and threshing of kharif crops are in progress. Picking of cotton continues in places. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation is generally sufficient. Supply of fodder is adequate. Agricultural stock is in good condition. Prices of food grains were fluctuating. The quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	14 to 54
Gujarat	21 to 45
Konkan	32 to 41
Deccan	34 to 48
Karnatak	38 to 49

G. I. P. RY. ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, Jan. 8.

The eighth meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Local Advisory Committee was held on Thursday, the 8th January, 1925.

The subjects discussed were:—

(1) The re-modelling of Victoria Terminus-accommodation for the people staying overnight. (2) The new rules for the packing of piece-goods, yarn, etc. (3) Inconveniences felt by passengers going from and alighting at Masjid Station. (4) The running of the Calcutta Mail via Nagpur. (5) Complaints from merchants regarding the refusal of the G. I. P. Railway to pay certain small claims.

WARDHA MUNICIPALITY.

TO GIVE ADDRESS TO PANDIT MOTILAL AND MAULANA A. K. AZAD

(Associated Press.)

WARDHA, Jan. 7.

The first general meeting of the newly-elected Municipality of Wardha was held today in the Tilak Hall when a resolution was unanimously passed in favour of giving an address to Pundit Motilal Nehru and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad who are visiting Wardha on the 10th instant.

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IV. BOMBAY BOOK-DEPOT, Charni Road, Girgaum.

V. CAFE ROYAL, Waterloo Mansions, near Hotel Majestic.

VI. NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, RESTAURANT, opp. Royal Opera House, Girgaum, and

VII. MODERN HOTEL, near Ballard Pier, Tram Junction.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

FROM WORDS TO BLOWS?

ALLEGED AFFRAY AT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Edwin Gonsalves charged J. M. Lawrence with insult and grievous hurt.

Mr. M. A. Coelho, pleader, appeared for the complainant; while the accused was defended by Mr. Gomes, Bar-at-Law.

The facts as alleged by the complainant were that the accused and the complainant were engaged in the Central Government Telegraph Office. The accused recently changed his name from D'Silva to Lawrence and passed himself as an Anglo-Indian. Since that time the accused looked down upon the complainant. On December 13, both were on duty at 5 a.m. when the accused was dozing away and did not attend to his work. The complainant thereupon told him that the complainant would not be able to cope with the work alone. This seemed to have enraged the accused who called the complainant "a bloody Goanese cook." The accused was further alleged to have assaulted the complainant with the result that he fell down bleeding from the nose and had his bridge of the nose broken. He went to the J. J. Hospital for treatment. For the present the complainant was under the treatment of Dr. A. K. Dalal and it was feared that he would have a permanent disfigurement of the nose.

Medical evidence showed that the injury to the nose of the accused was due probably to a blow as there was no external injury.

The case stands adjourned.

DOMESTIC SERVANT STEALS ORNAMENTS.

Banarasi alias Ramnandan Janaki was hauled up before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of theft as a servant.

Mr. Thanawalla, Police Prosecutor, prosecuted.

Vinod Pattani, the complainant, deposed that the accused was in his service as a domestic servant for the last six months. The complainant left Bombay on December 12, leaving his house in charge of the accused. On his return to Bombay on December 16, he found the servant as well as his ornaments worth Rs. 3,000 missing. A complaint was lodged with the police in consequence of which the complainant was taken to Delhi where he was shown some ornaments. The ornaments were identified by the complainant as belonging to him. The accused was arrested by the Delhi Police on suspicion and brought down to Bombay.

The accused, who pleaded guilty, was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

JAIL BIRD CAUGHT RED-HANDED.

Atmaram Jetha, a jail bird with six previous convictions, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, for picking the pocket of S. S. Katraskar, a student of the Engineering College, by Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Thursday.

The complainant was standing on the rear platform of a crowded tram-car near Victoria Terminus, when he saw the accused arrested by a policeman. The accused at the time was holding the purse of the complainant in his hand.

The accused was sentenced as above.

CAR MISSING FROM GARAGE.

Sheikh Mohmed Kaloo, motor-driver of Bhawanji Kanji, a cotton merchant residing at Samuel Street, reports to the police that he left an Oakland car No. Z-9340 at about 7-30 p.m. on Wednesday evening in the garage at Tandel Street. He then went to a house in the same street where his nephew came and informed him that the car was not in the garage. He then went to the garage and found the motor car missing.

GANG ROUNDED UP.

C. I. D.'S EFFORTS TO TRACE BURGLARIES.

A number of burglaries having been committed in the city during the past few days the C. I. D. under Inspector Fern kept a strict watch and have arrested two Gujerati Hindus. Their arrest subsequently led to the rounding up of the whole gang numbering seven, viz., six Hindus and one Punjabi. The last named Punjabi was arrested on Thursday at 5 a.m. in a house at Khetwadi Main Road. The total value of the property stolen by this gang is said to be nearly worth Rs. 50,000, out of which some portion has been already recovered in the course of the police enquiries.

DACOITY AT DADAR.

GOLDSMITH'S SHOP BROKEN OPEN.

A dacoity was committed at Dadar on Wednesday night in a goldsmith shop named Shamrao, but fortunately a safe which contained ornaments worth about Rs. 42,000 was not touched and remained intact. It appears at about 10 p.m. on Wednesday Shamrao's shop situated at Dadar Road was attacked by five persons who came in a motor car. They broke open the door and removed an iron safe outside to put it in the motor car when a boy who used to sleep in the shop and had gone out for meals, returned and seeing the safe removed raised an alarm. The dacoits apprehending that they would be arrested, got in the motor car and drove away towards Lalwadi leaving the safe behind them. A number of people collected on the spot, and one of them took the number of the car which, it is said, was 1680 and was coloured black. The dacoits looked like Sikhs and Punjabis. They had taken, however, about five to six tolas of gold from the shop. The safe contained ornaments valued at about Rs. 42,000 which, however, was saved at the last moment. Police are making enquiries.

3 RD KALIPARAJ CONFERENCE.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee of the 3rd Kali Paraj Conference writes from Vedchhi, Bardoli Taluka:—

The 3rd Kali Paraj Conference will be held on the 18th instant (Sunday) near the shore of the river Zankhri in the village of Vedchhi (P. O. Valod), Bardoli Taluka, under the presidency of Mahatma Gandhi, at 2 p.m.

There will also be held a Rentia and Khadi Exhibition, which will give those present an idea of the ability of the Kali Paraj community in carding and spinning yarn. There also be a shop where purely indigenous Khadi ("shoodh Khadi") will be available for purchase. Arrangements are made for holding concerts and dialogues describing the condition of the Kali Paraj community.

It is to be hoped members of the Kali Paraj community will muster strong in large numbers, and that members of the "Ujjalias" community who have members of the Kali Paraj community under their employ or control, will make arrangements for the latter to enable them to attend the Conference.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 8.

Pentowy, Predeant, Constantinople.
Sado Maru, Hovikawa, Bangkok.
Maur, Jensen, Bangkok.
Gwynmead, Stubbs, Marmagoa.

DEPARTURE.

Jan. 9.

Vasna, Fitzherbert, Busreh.

LOADING.

Jan. 8.

Steamer Konderkerk for Calcutta.
Steamer Gwynmead for Antwerp.
Steamer British Rose for Mahomerah

S. S. Sado Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Sado Maru, 3,632 tons, Captain K. Hovikawa, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S. S. Maur:—The F. F. Campbell Coy.'s steamer Maur, 649 tons, Captain T. Jensen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber.

S. S. Gwynmead:—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer Gwynmead, 2,442 tons, Captain W. Stubbs, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marmagoa, with a cargo of manganese ore.

S. S. Vasna:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Vasna, 2,043 tons, Captain D. C. Fitzherbert, will sail to-day from harbour for Bushire with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORT.

Jan. 8.

S. S. Narkunda for London:—20 cwts deer Horns, L Tharia and Sons, 160 cases Sandalwood oil, Thos Cook and Son Ltd, 112 cwts Almonds S D Sofer, 4125 cwts Cottonseed, S Joharmall, 4,000 cwts cottonseed, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd, 4,000 cwts Linseed, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd, 3 bales cow Hides tanned, J Rahimtoola, 20 bales cow hides tanned, H E Boyce and Son, 200 bales Hemp, F F Campbell and Co Ltd 46 casks wet salted goat skins, Haji N and Haji Esa.

S. S. Stakedy for Leith:—1,600 cwts Linseed oil cake, L Ebramji.

For Dunkirk:—6 000 cwts Groundnuts, Strauss and Co Ltd.

S. S. Frankenfels for Hull:—2,125 cwts cottonseed, S Joharmall.

For Antwerp:—155 bales Hemp, D M Doongaji and Co, 110 bales cotton by, Khimji Visram and Co, 500 cwts Myrabolams, Mathurdas Bros, 110 bales cotton, A Khimji and Co.

S. S. Frankenfels for Ghent:—110 bales cotton, B Cursondas and Co, 35 bales cotton By, Khimji Visram and Co, 110 bales cotton, Khimji Visram and Co

S. S. Leominster for Avonmouth:—10,000 cwts Linseed, Strauss and Co Ltd, 50,000 cwts Cottonseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S. S. Gwynmead for Dundee:—60,000 cwts Cottonseed, Strauss and Co Ltd.

For Dunkirk:—550 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

S. S. Sturmfels for Hamburg:—10½ cwts Cardamoms, Wilson Latham and Co Ltd.

For Ghent:—55 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

For Antwerp:—220 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd.

S. S. Aquilela for Genoa:—1,000 cwts Groundnuts, Ralli Bros, 15 tons old iron, Sharrif and Sons, 55 bales cotton, A Durst, 380 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co, 55 bales cotton, K Devchand and Co Ltd.

S. S. Borneo Mar— for Kobe: 5½ cwts Ivory B Lalji and Co.

For Hongkong:—70 cwts Apricots, R Monji and Co.

For Yokaichi:—1,000 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagoya:—500 cwt. cotton gosho K. Kaisha Ltd.

S. S. Honolulu Maru for Osaka:—600 bales cotton, Suzuki and Co Ltd.

For Nagasaki:—100 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokohama:—200 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd, 500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd,

For Nagoya:—1,500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd, 250 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Kobe:—1,500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd, 200 bales cotton, Suzuki and Co Ltd, 150 bales cotton, S Karanjia Ltd.

For Yokaichi:—500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd, 250 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S. S. Alipore for Yokaichi:—100 bales cotton, Suzuki and Co Ltd

For Nagoya:—100 bales cotton, Suzuki and Co Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Jan. 8.

S. S. City of Salesbury, Agents Killick Nixon and Co, from Liverpool:—155 cases candles, 12 barrels mineral Lubricating oil, 50 bales wool tops, 90 bales paper, 7 bales cotton tents 150 bales cotton yarn, 101 cases cotton yarn 404 cases cotton piecegoods 500 bales cotton piecegoods, 85 bales cottons, 20 cases cottons, 24 cases window glass, 76 cases condensed milk, 14 cases art silk yarn 20 cases stout, 22 cases lead plates, 16 cases hams and bacon, 66 cases biscuits, 98 cases toilet soap, 65 cases toilet soap, 2,300 boxes toilet soap, 51 cases ginning sundries, 65 packages ginning sundries, 32 rolls old newspaper 25 bales old newspaper 500 bags soda ash, 96 bags rivets, 1,000 bags bicarb soda, 100 D/bags sulphate of Altimina, 100 kegs soda srystal 261 kegs paint 46 drums paint 31 bundles galvd sheets 8,319 bundles hoops 150 bundles yellow metal sheets, 1,150 pieces traps and bends, 58 barrels tallow, 162 sk cases tiles.

From Glasgow:—50 barrels Lubricating oil, 67 bales old newspapers, 13 bales cotton piecegoods, 66 cases cotton 119 cases cottons, 35 cases sewing cotton reels, 50 cases Ale, 23 cases wine, 1,371 cases whisky, 36 bales paper, 80 bags bolts and nuts, 1,064 plates spelter, 60 pieces steel plates, 1,096 pieces pipes, 107 pieces tubes, 129 bundles tubes, 388 bundles steel sheets.

S. S. Olympia, Agents Grahams Trading Co Ltd, from Liverpool:—1 case grease, 19 cases Lubricating oil, 33 bales wool tops, 57 bales socks, 50 bales paper, 558 bales old newspaper, 21 bales canvas, 25 bales cotton tents, 67 cases cotton piecegoods, 24 bales cotton piecegoods, 42 bags tiles, 61 casks tiles, 220 sk. cases tiles 95 cases cotton yarn 54 bales cotton, 561 bales cottons, 592 cases cottons, 116 cases school slates, 40 cases carbonate of Ammonia, 100 cases Muriate of Ammonia, 72 cases silk yarn, 31 cases toilet soap, 595 cases common soap, 3,500 boxes common soap, 1,029 boxes tin plates, 92 cases biscuits, 80 mats exhausted cloves, 200 drums disinfectant fluid, 40 drums copper, 30 barrels tallow, 100 kegs Bicarb soda, 90 kegs glauber salt, 1,074 plates hard spelter, 167 crates asbestos cement sheets, 1,190 casks China clay, 1,450 pieces traps and bends, 48 pieces yellow metal rods, 50 bundles yellow metal sheets, 750 bundles steel sheets, 250 bundles Faggot steel, 7,088 bundles Hoops, 7,738 bundles Galvd sheets, 100 D/bags Izal Powder, 100 D/bags Dairy salt.

From Glasgow:—190 Hhds Ale 52 cases Ale 108 cases cotton piecegoods, 63 bales cotton piecegoods, 140 bales paper, 14 bales cottons, 135 cases cottons, 37 cases sewing cotton reels, 15 cases stout, 175 cases beer, 25 cases rum, 1,256 cases whisky, 503 pipes, 723 jars, 3,000 fire bricks, 262 tubes, 156 bundles tubes, 107 bundles steel bars, 75 bundles steel sheets, 30 drums calcium chloride, 30 drums carbolic acid, 100 drums oil, 63 boxes corn flour, 7,215 plates spelter, 25 kegs Bichromate of potash, 70 bags rivets, 31 casks bolts and nuts.

From Port Said:—1,100 bags almonds.

S. S. Br. Holly, Agents Shaw Wallace and Co, from Abadan:—2,186 tons Liquid Fuel in bulk.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 8.

In the Share Market jutes ruled firm on good buying support from operators backed with a fair amount of outside demand. In coals enquiry was less pronounced to-day, but on the whole values were maintained. Teas showed little change in the absence of much support. Miscellaneous disclosed no important features. Government securities exhibited a steady tone. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—3 per cent Government Paper 57/14, 3½ per cent Government Paper 67/5, 5 per cent Bonds 1933 97/4, 5 per cent War Loan 1929-47 95/12, 5 per cent Loan 1945-55 97/10, 5½ per cent War Bonds 1928 103/8, 6 per cent Bonds 1926 100/6, 6 per cent Bonds 1927 100/10, 6 per cent Bonds 1930 102/2.

Banks:—Central Bank of India 22.

Railways:—Burdwan Cutwa Railway 60.

Cottons:—Agra United 1/8, Bengal Nagpore Cotton 24/4, Kesoram 5/11.

Jutes:—Alliance 675/8, Auckland 806, Bally 269, Barnagore 181, Caledonian 620, Cheviot 312, Champdany 718, Clives 95/14, Dalhousie 484, Fort William 407, Howrah 47, Hooghly ord 82, Hooghly pref 64/8, Kamarhatty 683/8, Kanknarrah 548, Lansdowne 372, Lawrence 690, National 84/42, Naihati 570, New Central 670/8, Northbrook 64/8, Nuddea 52, Orient 738, Presidency 8/13, Reliance ord 66, Reliance pref 110, Standard 504, Union 683/8.

Coals:—Bokaro and Ramgur 74/4, Borrea 19/6, Damagurria 17, Gopalichuck 16, Lakurka 21/12, Talcher 6/10.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Telephone Corporation ord 6/4, Marshall and Co 5, Bengal Flour 101, British India Corporation pref 103, Kellner and Co ord 6/12.

Tea Companies:—Bateli 5/14, Betjan 35, Bormahjan 12/12, East India 24/12, Gillapukri 99, Gohpur 10/8, Hattikhira 34/8, Naga Hill 22/12, New Purupbari 13/4, Tezpore 15/12, Tengpani 18/8.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling six and one-thirty-second pence, and demand bills were one shilling six and one-sixteenth pence.

"FREE PRESS OF INDIA."

There is an urgent need for the co-ordination of our varied national activities. The need is imperative in view of the increasing tendency of public bodies and publicists, however, unconsciously it may be to organise their activities on a sectional or communal basis. Unity, as distinguished from uniformity, is essential for the progress of the country. And, unity can be attained only through an increasing and sympathetic understanding of varied and conflicting view-points in a spirit of tolerance and good-will.

Publicity, authentic and accurate, is a legitimate and effective means of educating Public Opinion. It is also the only effective method of bringing to bear upon our different public activities, the chastening influence of an enlightened Public Opinion. Publicity is catholic in its out-look as distinguished from Propaganda which is necessarily restricted to a narrow out-look. There is a general consensus of opinion amongst leading journalists and public men, whom I consulted, that it is time, a beginning was made towards the development of an All-India publicity organisation conducted on non-party lines. It has been my privilege to make a special study of this question, and in the belief that I shall be rendering public service in however small a measure, I have ventured to organise on a modest scale a non-party and independent publicity organisation under the name and style of the "Free Press of India."

It will be the object of the "Free Press of India" to promote a sympathetic and better understanding of different view-points and to co-ordinate activities of public utility by ensuring them an accurate and efficient publicity. It will be the endeavour of the "Free Press of India" to co-operate with public bodies and publicists of all shades of opinion. The organisation of the "Free Press of India" will consist of trained correspondents in selected important centres. The "Free Press of India" will specialise in the collection and dissemination of news and also undertake all allied publicity activities.

S. SADANAND.
Editor.

Deodhar Ashram,
Hornby Road, Bombay, Jan. 8.

THE ASSEMBLY.

BALLOT FOR RESOLUTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 8.

A ballot for the resolutions to be moved in the Assembly on the 23rd January was held to-day.

Mr. N. S. Aney and Pundit Malaviya secured the first two places with identical resolutions which urge the Governor-General-in-Council to take early steps to give effect to the resolution passed by the Legislative Council of Assam in July last which asked that the districts of Sylhet and Cachar should be retransferred to the Bengal Presidency.

The third ballot was drawn by Mr. Venkatapatiraju urging Government either to withdraw or to suspend the operation of the Bengal Ordinance of 1924, and to take immediate steps for the repeal of the Regulation Three of 1818 as recommended by the Repressive Laws Committee. Mr. Raju has also an alternative resolution that urges the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry into the question of Currency and Exchange.

Seth Govind Das and Mr. Ali Muzzaman Chowdhry have both drawn a resolution urging the establishment of a Supreme Court in India.

Mr. Alimuzzaman has drawn an alternative resolution in favour the transference of the districts of Sylhet and Cachar to Bengal.

The sixth ballot was drawn by Mr. Muhamed Kasim Ali for a motion on the subject of railway grievances.

The seventh and eighth ballots were drawn by Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar and Mr. Lohokare in favour of identical resolutions urging the redistribution of the provinces on a linguistic basis and the revival of the salt industry on the Orissa coasts.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

WINTER MEETING 7TH DAY.

HORSES LEFT IN.

(First race starts at 2-30 p.m.)

(SATURDAY, 10TH JANUARY, 1925.

THE EPSOM PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile.

Time 5-0 p.m.

Swithin 9-8, Plymouth Rock 9-1 Entailed 8-13, Cintra 8-9, Harry Tate 8-6, French Briar 8-5, On Leave 7-8, Precious Lass 7-7, Magical 7-2.

THE YORK PLATE.—Distance about 1¼ Miles.

Time 5-30 p.m.

Aldergrove 9-, Rabalto 9-7 Christmas Holiday 8-7, Trail 8-6, Madelina 7-10, Charles William 7-7, Musk Rat 7-5.

THE BATHURST PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Time 4-30 p.m.

Golden Vision 9-6, Dollarina 9-1 Poor Box 8-8, Cylvern 8-7, Ulster Lad 8-5, Lomo 8-5, Ceremony 8-3, Old Chris 7-12, Duckbird 7-12 Golden Gleam 7-8.

Time 6-0 p.m.

THE HARBOUR PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Mandil 10-4, Khundil 10-2, Mayiah 9-4, Trade Mark 9-1, Kelvin Boy 9-0, Alder 8-7, Arab Knight 8-4, Shahzada 8-3, Khataf 8-3, Shams 8-0, Vaziralmulk 7-13, Jovius 7-13, Bahadorjung 7-11 Don't Care 7-9, Durrah 7-9, Trafalgar 7-7, Crown Prince 7-7, Adwan 7-2, Peach Bitter 7-1, Cossack 6-12, Kitchener 6-10.

THE CRAVEN STAKES.—Distance 1 Mile.

Time 4-0 p.m.

Rowardennan 9-6, School Boy 9-6, Molesignes 9-4, Capua Pie 9-3, Precious Lass 9-0, Prince Hamid 8-13, Krempton 8-9.

THE BUSHIRE PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

Time.—2-30 p.m.

Roomaldee 9-0, Raahim 8-10, Himalaya 9-0, Jodi 9-0 Rehearsal 8-2, Scotland 9-0, Mayfly 9-0, Zoolfakar 9-0, Dhary 9-0, Dhoonia late Tarvie 8-6, Magnetic 9-0, Zirgan 8-10, Valse 9-0, Hadaj 9, Argoot 9, Rose 9, Chichester 9, Gaffi 8-10, Wireless 8-2 and Beyrut 8-6.

DIVISION II.

Time 3-0 p.m.

Malikazamen 9-7, Arab Prince 9-0 Argentine 8-6, Morley 9, Thankful 9, George 9, Shanwar 9, Varid 9, Zamrood 8-2, Amanra 8-10, Daham 9, Kubeshan 8-10, Kadda 7-12, Sadak 8-6, Gazalon 8-10, Zalan 8-2, Esser 9, Noori 9, Jamil Pasha 9, and Balkees 8-10.

DIVISION III.

Time 3-30 p.m.

Mamnoon 9-7, Monarch 9, Hindoostan 9, Makhool 8-6, Yeman 9, Goolfalsab 8-10, Falak 9-0, Magic King 8-10, Yonsur 9, Electric Power 9, Zulu late H. S-6; Enjan 8-2, Nezddas 9, Traitee 8-10, Sherali 9, Sumnah late Rainbow 9, Ahyid 8-6, Exhibition 9, Nainava 9, and Lahoo 8-10.

AUSTRALIA WINS.

2ND TEST MATCH.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Melbourne.—Australia won the Second Test Match by 81 runs.—Reuter's Special.

CRICKET IN S. AFRICA.

JOEL'S XI DRAW WITH NORTHERN DISTS.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Ladysmith.—In sultry weather Joel's XI scored 269, Riddel took 5 wickets for 58.

Northern Districts replied with 124 in the first innings, Jameson scoring 37, and following on scored 147 for six wickets.

The match thus resulted in a draw.—Reuter.

NURMI'S SUCCESSES.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

New York.—In the indoor boarded floor athletics, Paava Nurmi, of Finland, the Olympic champion won the mile race taking 4 minutes 10 3/5 seconds. Joy Ray of America was second and was beaten by threee yards.

Nurmi also won the 5000 metres race and took 14 minutes and 44 3/5 seconds. Both are world's indoor records.—Reuter.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

In the Scottish League to-day Hamilton and Motherwell played a drawn game, the score being on all.—Reuter's Special Service.

RUGBY UNION.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Under the Rugby Union rules the Royal Air Force beat Guy's Hospital by seventeen points to eight.—Reuter's Special Service.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

In the County Championship North Midlands beat Warwickshire by thirteen points to nil at Birmingham and Middlesex beat Hampshire by twenty-two points to ten at Portsmouth.—Reuter's Special Service.

SPHINX HOCKEY LEAGUE.

I. L. I. BEAT BYCULLA Y. M. C. A. 4—0.

The Instituto Luso-Indiano scored an easy victory over the Byculla Y. M. C. A. on Thursday. The Y. M. C. A. could only parade eight men and their attack only three strong could hardly do any effective work. The I. L. I. obtained their first goal through Wilfred in the first half. Pontis added a second in the second half and before the final whistle, D'Lima and Jacob scored one each.

The teams were:—

I. L. I.:—Albert; J. Pontis and T. D'Souza; R. Fernandes, Ferrao and Lobo; M. Pontis, D'Lima, Dias, Jacob and Wilfred.

Byculla Y. M. C. A.:—P. Ambosta; Zerubalal and Sampson; Marquis and M. E. Joseph; E. Moore, Wasker and J. Ambosta.

Referees:—Messrs. Leontzini and D'Souza.

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The Bombay Chronicle

FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1925.

SENTENTIOUS PIFFLE.

Compared with his harangue at St. Andrews' Dinner, Lord Lytton's defence of the Ordinance in the Bengal Council seems a sober effort at reasoning. Indeed his speech resembles a Sunday School discourse which consists of an affable introduction, the story of a sinner's conversion, an edifying moral and a general exhortation on behalf of those in danger of perdition. The change from the tone of loud bluster to mewing sentiment is as refreshing as it was inevitable. Lord Lytton, as a human being could not remain morally colour-blind. Though he went about shouting that "misrepresentations or abuse or threats" would not move him "one inch" from his path of duty and that "every single man under custody was the member of a terrorist organisation that seeks to attain its objects by violence," he confesses now to a better appreciation of the sanction of law. He does not talk of police-suspects as "outlaws" beyond the pale of justice. If he has the manhood to stand by his present declaration, there should be an end to the farce into which the Police stampeded him; mark his words:—

> *Any* Government which seeks to employ exceptional measures to deal with exceptional conditions *must satisfy the general public* that the special powers will only be used to deal with the special circumstances and that all reasonable safeguards have been provided against their abuse or their application to ordinary political activities.

Lord Lytton has thus, in a lucid interval, confessed before the Legislative Council that *any* Government should, before arming itself with such powers for the Executive, satisfy the general public. Can Lord Lytton affirms that his Government have been able to satisfy the public regarding the expediency or the justice of the assumption of powers represented by the Ordinance Bill? The proportion of votes registered by elected members in the Council and the agitation in the province should satisfy him of his failure to convince the general public of the need of Mr. Tegart's panicky measure. The Bengal press has more than hinted at the general belief that the hallo-ballo about revolutionaries has been largely caused through the over-subtility of Calcutta's Police Commissioner. Under Sir Reginald Clarke there was the normal output of dacoity and strange crime, but Mr. Tegart succeeded him as a prodigy of frenzied insight and meddlesome action. He had been once in the Bengal C. I. D. and later he had a field-day in Ireland with the Black and Tans. The mention of the personal element will, of course, rouse the chivalrous instinct of Lord Lytton and make him support the novel proceedings of his subordinate. Lord Lytton's commitments are heavy, and the spirit of punitive vigilance, natural to the European community and personified in the Police Commissioner, is likely to keep Lord Lytton away from his principle that exceptional legislation requires the consent of the public. The admission together with the fact that he could get only dozen elective votes even after the secret disclosure of documents, to certain susceptible M. L. C.'s, ought to estop him from pleading for the continuation of the Ordinance.

After the preliminary flourish of goodwill, Lord Lytton descends to a consideration of facts. Can there be any protection of the innocent against police malice and police fabrications? It is no use hiding that an irresponsible and pampered police can be malevolent and that the Bengal Police are gifted with tremendous powers of the imagination. To refute the complaint of possible injustice, Lord Lytton goes for Sir Sankaran Nair's observation about police methods. Sir Sankaran was once a judge of the High Court and when the case for the Rowlatt Act went up, he was in the Executive Council. He is not a man to make wanton statements; nevertheless, he explained in the "New Leader" the custom of false witnesses and fabricated evidence and the location of fire-arms when the police was on the scent of anarchists. Sir Sankaran said: "All this appears in the published reports of the cases which are available to anyone who desires details." Lord Lytton cleverly confines himself to the findings of the High Court and very modestly admits the error in the Mussalmanpara case. This is unsatisfactory, because the evidence of British courts is more devastating, and our complaint against police autocracy is not confined to the mischief of incidents that ever came before tribunals. The story of the two Bankura women never came before any Court; the tragedy of young men, including a distinguished professor, going mad under untried detention was unknown; the abuse of the Defence of India Act was a horrible fact. Nevertheless, Lord Lytton daintily confines himself to High Court exposures, and makes one admission of failure, inferentially, to justify the rest of Executive excesses. The astuteness of the gentleman who wrote the speech or briefed His Excellency is patent. A single open confession does not absolve the rest of the offences. In Mrs. Robinson's confessions, she makes solitary admission of detected lapse, and spins the remainder of her experiences into spotless romance. Lord Lytton is quite mistaken if he thinks that by a gay revelation of the Mussalmanpara case, he has whitewashed the record of the Bengal police, because not one-hundredth of the illegitimate activities of the police is reflected in High Court documents, crushing though they are. Let us leave Sir Sankaran Nair alone and quote Lord Olivier:—

> I regard the resort to special repressive methods for the prevention of crime as a most unwelcome necessity; chiefly because such methods relegate the protection of the community from outrage from the citizens themselves, to an officially controlled police, which political experience shows can seldom, if ever, be relied upon to be entirely unprejudiced and infallible, and which is always liable in the cases of some of its agents to be actuated by vindictiveness, corruption or credulity.

It is no necessity at all, but the excuse for a pusillanimous neglect of duty. The verdict of Lord Olivier regarding the relevant point of police *zoolum* should convince Lord Lytton even if his advisers attempted vainly tried to shake the evidence of Sir Sankaran Nair by the trick of individual error.

Little remains of Lord Lytton's defence except his officious warning that even under Swaraj murder-gangs will have to be suppressed. Quitet true, but we are eccentric enough to believe that countries under democratic rule do not produce the spirit of revolution, because constitutionalism in a democratic State is the efficacious and final sanction of reform. Lord Lytton's remark reminds us of the puerile warning of Dr. Paranjpye that the spirit of Satyagraha is a danger because even under Swaraj the trouble may recur. Democratic government is the antidote and antithesis of revolutionism. During the War, no Englishman protested that the mere recourse to fight may develop the habit of internecine warfare after victory. Lord Lytton has not the courage to prescribe the true remedy. In his grandmotherly sermon, he advises Bengal to build up the villages and ensure "a solid foundation of provincial government." He little remembers how after his father's beneficent regime, Lord Ripon initiated programme of local self-government which the Civil Service sterilised by elaborate minute-writing. The Ministers are reduced to a state of impotence under the Reforms. The main agents of Government fill the cup for themselves while Ministers have to serve as miserable bottle-washers. Without central authority, village-amelioration is a hopeless enterprise. It is all very well to talk of "nation-building" departments while the Ministers are put off nation-fooling commissions. Swaraj is the only remedy, but Lord Lytton nervously runs round and round the real solution while recommending ridiculous make-believe as the comfort of the people. His speech, to thoughtful men, ought to be a brilliant deduction of the case for India's integral freedom and the destruction of deceptive expedients. If, as at Malda, he had merely blustered he could have escaped the sober logic of facts. The remedy for the public distemper and the distrust of Government he so copiously deplores, is the readiness of Britain to redeem her word. Sententious piffle will not meet the case.

DUTIES OF RULERS.

When Mahatma Gandhi's reference, in his presidential address to the Congress at Belgaum, regarding a full guarantee of status to Indian Chiefs in a self-governing India was criticised for its one-sided character, his answer to it was characteristic. Rights he simply said, always carry with them corresponding obligations and the guarantee to the Princes by an indigenous Central Government postulates the guarantee of enlightened and progressive government by the Princes to their subjects. The two-fold aspect of the problem of Indian States as viewed by Indian Nationalists is thus tersely summed up by Gandhiji; and it is this problem that he tackles again in greater detail in his presidential address to the third Kathiawar Political Conference that is now in session at Bhavnagar. Though the Congress has consistently followed a policy of non-intervention in the affairs of Indian States because of its own preoccupation with the national struggle for emancipation, it is clear that the old barriers between British India and the Indian States are breaking down since both are being permeated by new spirit. In such an atmosphere, as Gandhiji has seen, where the people are fundamentally one, divergent and contradictory policies cannot be a permanent feature of national polity. But it is the existence of a third party that stereotypes artificial divisions, and only with its disappearance can the Indian States, even like citizens of British India, come into their own.

It is, however, the question of obligations, not of a future Indian Government to the Princes, but of the Princes themselves to their subjects that is the thesis of Gandhiji's speech. Still how closely interwined are these subjects. Gandhiji remarks truly that having lost the power as well as the will to protect their subjects, the States have only enhanced their strength to misrule. Did not Sir Henry Lawrence foresee long ago that "if there was any way of assuring mal-administration it would be by having a native prince in power with British bayonets to back him up?" Till Indians in British India, however, obtain political deliverance, the subjects of the Indian States will have to rely, mainly, on themselves for achieving their constitutional rights. They can expect sympathy, but not succour, though their grievances are not few. Gandhiji deplores the adverse economic, political and moral effects of the perpetual joy-rides of some of the rulers in Europe. Even in Great Britain, where there is constitutional monarchy and the sovereign does not govern, the King cannot leave the country without Ministerial consent. Exceedingly more essential, therefore, is an Indian Prince's presence in his State where there is personal rule and no organic relationship between governmental units such as as representative government ensures. Gandhiji comments upon the extravagance in the personal expenditure of the rulers and on the vicious methods of raising State revenue. At bottom, the evil is traceable to the tendency of the rulers to treat the State revenue as though it were private property whose sole owners they were, instead of its being, as Gandhiji has rightly perceived, public income whose trustees they are. It is not their fault; for they have inherited the mediæval tradition which identified the King's property with national revenue and which has been perpetuated partly because the State subjects were, except for land revenue, lightly taxed and partly because the rulers were expected to promote public weal even through private expenditure. But political systems cannot be built on the chance of having disinterested rulers every time and good government should not be made to depend on personal caprice. We wish Gandhiji had cited the illustration of "civil list" fixed for His Majesty the King-Emperor and annually voted by Parliament to advise the rulers to demarcate the items of private and public expenditure, setting apart a liberal sum for their dignity, even as he has quoted the British example on the subject of foreign travel. For behind Mr. "A.'s" lavish toll of blackmail, there grows up before the democratic mind of to-day the vision of the poor ryot toiling to make his fortunes. In fact not many years ago, there was a protest even in the House of Commons against the expenditure on the imperial tours of the Prince of Wales. If the romantic notions of kingship did not forbid criticism, how much more vehement would be the protests in some of our States!

Gandhiji is afraid that it will be felt that he has made no practical proposals and suggested no new lines of action. We, for our part, have no such fears. His sphere, as he says in his address, has been well marked-out by now and the rest is outside that sphere. He does not outline the system that should obtain in the Indian States since he leaves the problem of schematic construction to the people themselves—he only devoting himself to the task of evolving the moral strength which will enable the people to back their demands effectively. We say "only," yet it is these moral forces that, after all, bring liberty and mould social institutions. For even unity without sanction is apt to be sterile and Gandhiji advises the subjects of the States to develop some sanction behind their opposition, not the shallow might of irrational violence but the disciplined and organised will of a people—a will born of cultivated moral faith, rational sacrifice and patience suffering. No more inspiring message could be delivered to a fallen people.

Notes of the Day

Communal Problems in the Crimea.

Here is a lesson in and a solution of communal problems which we in India may profitably study. In the Crimea, now under Soviet rule, as much autonomy as possible is allowed, and the chief difficulty in administration on democratic lines has been the variety of people inhabiting the area. There are 51.5 per cent. Russians, 25.9 p. c. Tartars, 6.8 p.c. Jews, 5.8 p.c. Germans, 3.3 p.c. Greeks, 1.6 p.c. Armenians, 1.5 p. c. Bulgarians, 0.8 p.c. Poles, 0.77 p.c. Karakmas, a peculiar Hebrew sect. These figures are taken from an essay by Dr. Erich Obst, a Hanover professor who is making a tour of economic observation in Russia, and giving the German press the benefit of his views. He says he finds the various races quite satisfied with the solution of the communal difficulty. It lies in the rule that the two most important races being the Russians and the Tartars, it is settled that their representatives hold each important post in the administration turn by turn. The other races have the right to conduct affairs with the State authorities in their own mother tongue, to demand that they should seek justice only before judges of their own nationality, and to have their children educated only in schools where their own particular vernacular is the medium of instruction, but everybody must learn Russian and Tartar as second languages. The German professor maintains that the experiment has succeeded, that the Tartars are satisfied, and that the other races are enjoying a freedom, which was thought impossible to attain in the older regime. If people are determined, it appears, to find a way out of the communal morass, the way is not so difficult to find, as some people are persuaded to believe.

Capt. St. J. B. Philby.

"G. K. N." writes:—"I think I can supplement the interesting notes of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad on Mr. Philby and Mrs. Rosita Forbes. Recently the former and another Englishman of the same ilk, Mr. Lawrence, were described from inside knowledge in the American illustrated magazine, "Asia",—the one which instituted a contrast between Ford of the car fame and Mahatma Gandhi, the father of Charkha. Mr. Philby's book, "The Heart of Arabia", which appeared in 1922 in two volumes, makes certain allegations against his predecessor Palgrave which may lead us to believe that he is not quite immune from a certain very human weakness. He accuses Palgrave of having untruthfully represented that he visited Riadh (or Riaz as I would like to spell), the capital of Ibn Saud and Hasa and even Kasim. Subsequently, in February, 1923, he read a very interesting paper on "Jauf and the North Arabian Desert" before the Royal Geographical Society of London. He seems to have been most favourably struck by the personality of the Wahabi Chieftain Ibn Saud. Regarding the Hedjaz an account, detailed as detached, is given by the American J. B. Wood in his visit to the "Three Arab Kingdoms" contributed to the National Geographical Magazine for May, 1923. He notes the genesis of the huge subsidy Ibn Saud used to get amounting to four hundred thousand American dollars. Mr. or Capt. Philby does not stand unrivalled among Europeans in his explorations of Arabia. B. Moritz published an account of his "travels in Aarbia, studies in physical and historical geography of the country", which has the additional charm of copious references to Arabic authors, geographers, historians and poets. While the English and American adventurers adhere to matter of fact details, the German scholar-traveller Moritz enlivens his pages with apposite allusions to Arabic literature."

Mrs. Rosita Forbes.

"G. K. N." proceeds:—"Rosita Forbes is the assumed name of Mrs. Magrath. She and Miss Bell, the Oriental Secretary to the Iraq Government, are the two British lady adventurers of unexcelled courage in the Arabic East. I heard the latter speak Arabic with remarkable fluency in Baghdad. About two months ago Mrs. Rosita Forbes started from England on a filming expedition to Persia. I took the occasion to point out in my Parsi papers the perfect security of the land where a lady could travel from end to end without apprehension. Mrs. Rosita Forbes is believed to be a personal acquaintance of the Persian Premier Sardar Sipeh. Early in November she arrived in Baghdad on behalf of an American producing company. Her original plan was to visit Bahrein, Teheran and Ispahan. In fact her advent again in the East took the wind out of the sail of some of my Parsi friends who were planning a filming expedition in Persia. I was not aware that Mr. Philby was accompanied by Mr. Amin Rehani in his tour of Arabia. The latter gentleman is a highly cultured Syrian from Beyrout who came to me with letters of introduction from a friend in Aden when he passed through Bombay on his investigations in Arabia. He came as a representative of the "New York Herald" or "The New York Times" (I forgot which), and was very keen on having an interview with Mahatma Gandhi which I think he succeeded in obtaining while the latter was in Yeravda. Mr. Amin Rehani is the author of several works including a spirited translation of Abul-Ala-al-Maari, the philosopher-poet of Arabia, who has absorbed a considerable deal of Buddhistic ideals."

Co-operative House-Renting.

Bombay co-operators propose starting a Co-operative House-renting Society to meet the housing difficulties of the lower middle classes by hiring decent buildings in the city and sub-letting them to members at a fair rent. The score or so of Co-operative Housing Societies in Bombay, with more than 33 lakhs of rupees as their working capital, have not been a very great success in the sense that they have made no substantial contribution towards relieving congestion. They have but few tenements ready, and even these few, thanks to the uneviable conditions of suburban life, are not fully occupied. The house-renting societies attempt something much humbler, but they will be within the means of the lower middle classes. They do not raise hopes too high, but if properly organized they may do something to help the middle class tenant, over thirty per cent. of whose earnings in a large number of cases, and much more in others, go to fill the pockets of the landlords.

BOHRAS & WAKF ACT.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

I

The ideal of Islam is universal brotherhood and it is for the realisation of this ideal that Muslims are enjoined to regard the wealth acquired by them not as a means for personal aggrandisement but as an opportunity for promoting the general good of their fellow-men. Apart from the *Zakat*, which is one of his obligatory duties, a pious Muslim's most cherished desire is to devote a substantial portion of his wealth to charitable purposes. Such gifts of charity may be made in two forms, namely, either by way of Wakf, that is an endowment or by way of *sadakah*, a donation.

What Is Wakf?

In the Mussalman Wakf Validating Act of 1913, which was the result of Mr. M. A. Jinnah's persistent efforts, wakf is defined as "the permanent dedication by a person professing the Mussalman faith of any property for any purpose recognised by the Mussalman Law as religious, pious or charitable." In his important judgment in what is known as the Mullaji Saheb case, Justice Marten quoted several authoritative definitions of what a *wakf* is. It will be worthwhile recalling one or two of these definitions. In Hamilton's Hidaya wakf is described as "the appropriation of any particular article in such a manner as subjects it to the rules of divine property whence the proprietor's right to it is extinguished and it becomes the property of God by the advantage resulting to his creatures." Wilson gives a clear definition which runs as follows. "All works of religious charity or public utility not condemned by the Mahomedan religion are objects of *wakf*. But the particular objects intended must be indicated with a reasonable degree of precision in order that the Courts of British India may give effect to the endowment." Justice Marten also quotes Lord Macnaghten's four well-known legal divisions of charity: "Charity in its legal sense comprises four principal division: trusts for the relief of poverty; trusts for the advancement of education; trusts for the advancement of religion; and trusts for other purposes beneficial to the community not falling under any of the preceding heads. The trusts last referred to are not the less charitable in the eyes of law because incidentally they benefit the rich as well as the poor, as indeed every charity that deserves the name must do either directly or indirectly."

Misuse of Trust Funds.

Enormous sums have been endowed by pious Muslims in this country for charitable purposes covered by Lord Macnaghten's comprehensive definition. But the melancholy fact is that the bulk of the money thus endowed has either been misspent by incompetent trustees or misappropriated by dishonest ones. Fortunately, the Muslim community has been fully alive to the incalculable loss suffered by it by this misuse of trust funds. But it was helpless in preventing it because of legal difficulties in the way of ascertaining facts and collecting evidence in order to bring the offenders to book. It was as a result of the pressure of public opinion that Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah took the first important step in initiating a measure in the Bombay Legislative Council in 1918. His Bill was passed but, for some reason or other, it did not receive the assent of the Governor-General.

Mussalman Wakfs Act of 1923.

Ten years later, that is, in 1923, Mr. Abul Kasem introduced in the Legislative Assembly his Bill to provide for the Registration of Wakf estates and the proper rendering of accounts by the Mutwallis of such estates in British India. The Bill was strongly supported by the majority of Muslim members and was passed with some modifications into law as the Mussalman Wakfs Act of 1923. Mr. Abul Kasem explained the object he had in view by making it clear that the legislation was not intended in any way to interfere with the rights, privileges or powers of the mutwallis or trustees of these *wakf* estates nor was it intended to give anybody a right of interference with their work. The only thing which was wanted was that every mutwalli of a wakf estate should get his wakf properties duly registered and should be liable to render accounts of his receipts and expenditure. "Unfortunately," he said, "we have found it the case that mutwallis of wakf estates generally and in the majority of cases treat trust property as their own personal property. Cases are numerous where these mutwallis have not only used the usufruct of these properties as their own, but have borrowed money by mortgaging those properties and have sometimes even effected a sale of wakf properties" Mr. Hussanally speaking on the Bill said that the misappropriations that had been committed by mutwallis had run into almost

(Continued on page 9.)

BENGAL'S RED-LETTER DAY.

PEOPLE'S TRUST VINDICATED

GOVT. PUZZLED.

DETAILS OF WEDNESDAY'S HISTORIC MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 7.

Government have been puzzled. They after the sanction accorded by the President to Mr. J. M. Sen nGupte to move the motion of adjournment firmly believed that the Nationalists would adopt no further party tactics. But, at ten this morning the party position changed and at the instance of Sir P. C. Mitter, Mr. B. Chakravarty and Mr. C. R. Das it was unanimously agreed that the motion of adjournment should be thrown to the background and the Bill should be forthwith rejected. As the hours of the momentous Council Sessions were drawing nigh the police force near the Council Chamber was strengthened. Detectives, armed with revolvers, in plain dress overcrowded the spot. Great was the disappointment felt by the intending visitors to whom tickets were issued but from whom early this morning the President withdrew the privilege. Yet ardent people flocked, unmindful of police sergeants' armours, which were making a dazzling show. While the lawns surrounding the Chamber assumed an air of gaiety, the Chamber inside was a veritable dungeon without visitors. Was it preliminary to the introduction of the Black Statute? Has it emanated from fear? I do not know, but I confess that its sombre appearance made me most uncomfortable, though I have been present in no less than a hundred sittings of legislatures. As the leaders arrived they were cheered. But most impressive was Mr. C. R. Das's arrival, despite the doctors' advice. Wrapped in a thick shawl, he looked pale but cheerful and members bowed their heads to him when he entered the House. The President was courteous and directed him to sit on a comfortable chair.

The Governor delivered his speech in an impressive way. Indeed, his reference to the accused in the Mussalmanpara Bomb Case who was discharged by the High Court, but who subsequently confessed to His Excellency his crime of murder, was a dramatic story and was most touching. Lord Lytton stressed "Your Swaraj Government when it comes will never have a chance of success if you once admit the right of those who disapprove of it to destroy the lives of those responsible for it." It is understood the Nationalist Press will make some interesting revelations on the Mussalmanpara Bomb Case.

Mr. C. R. Das's silence was more eloquent than his speeches. At the time of the debate all eyes were turned towards him. Mr. Das was too weak to speak, but his place was ably filled in by Sir P. C. Mitter who in a fire voice described, amid cheers, the Government's method as "A Quack's Remedy." He put forward a suggestion that Government should re-enact the Rowlatt Act Part I with slight modifications.

Sir Hugh Stephenson in moving the adoption of the Bill reiterated what Lord Lytton had said in his several speeches.

When the division bell was sounded both parties, Government and Nationalists entered the lobbies in high optimism. Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta whispered a few minutes earlier that they would win by seven votes. When the result was announced, it was found that the Nationalists had won by nine votes. It is indeed, a great day for Bengal. The Peoples' representatives have vindicated the trust placed in them.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

BILL REJECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 7.

The following is the conducting portion of Lord Lytton's speech in the Bengal Council delivered on Wednesday:—

His position before the world was a false one. He was regarded as the innocent victim of Government oppression and in that capacity he was wedded to falsehood for life. On the other hand, to surrender the certificate of innocenace which he had received from the law required a higher standard of moral courage than I was prepared to find in any man. I did eventually find, however, to my surprise and delight, that the character which had been so strongly recommended to me by those who know it was great enough even for this supreme test and I learnt that he was prepared at whatever cost to himself, to correct the injustice which the belief in his innocence involved and to stand before the world in his true colours as a man who in the mistaken belief that he was thereby serving a righteous cause had committed a grievous crime in his youth but who by his subsequent blameless conduct and hard work had made atonement. Although this was indicated to me soon after I first met him, it was a long time before I felt I knew him well enough to discuss with him face to face the sacrifice which he was prepared to make and then only when I became convinced that the greatest service he could now render to his country was to dispel by the light of truth the falsehood and prejudice which had gathered round the case in which he was involved He has recently given me his permission to tell the truth, subject to this single condition, that I should make it clear that in confessing his own fault, he had not incriminated any one else. He has now removed by a supreme act of self-sacrifice the only burden which still rested on his conscience and he stands absolved in the eyes of God and Man. I hope that these true friends who believed in this innocence and stood by him in adversity will not think the worse but the better of him for this confession and I rejoice to know that he can now take in friendship the hand of the men whom he once sought to kill. He has passed through the fire and come out purified and the truth in this dark story has at last been revealed.

"KNOW YE THE TRUTH."

Gentlemen, I have told this story not merely for the purpose of clearing a former Government of a false charge but in the hope that this example may help us without any submission or surrender on one side more than on the other to find a common meeting ground. You know the saying once uttered by the Founder of Christianity, though the purport of it is not confined I believe to the Christian religion but is common to many others, "know ye the truth and the truth shall make you free." Here is a truth by which one man has made himself free. May we not all use the same truth to make ourselves free also free from the antagonism which now enslaves us? With this example before us of all the evil that must result from hatred and violence and of all the good that can follow the abandonment of such methods, can we not all join in offering to the young patriotic men of Bengal a better way of serving their country than by importing arms and manufacturing bombs for the destruction of its supposed enemies? I appeal to you, with all the force I can command to help us in saving your country from the greatest evil which can overtake it. If you once allow secret terrorism to be established in your midst it will become a habit that you will never be able to eradicate; it is not merely British officials who are affected by it and no change in the form of Government will get rid of it. It will be resorted to by any discontented minority under any form of Government. Some of you know that this evil has already spread to a dangerous extent; it has even been used against some members of this Council in the course of their ordinary political activities and in the exercise of their constitutional rights. If you do not take a firm and courageous stand against it now, it will become the ruin of your country and a far greater menace to your personal liberty than this law which Government is placing before you can ever be. Some of you again may sympathise with the motives which inspire these methods of terrorism to-day; but if these methods are successful it will be your turn to be destroyed by them to-morrow. Your Swaraj Government when it comes will never have a chance of success if you once admit the right of those who disapprove of it to threaten the murder of those who are responsible for it.

MAKE IT A DEAD-LETTER.

Gentlemen, we all deplore the necessity for special legislation of this kind; but you will not get rid of that necessity by rejecting this Bill; you can do something better than that; you can help to make it a dead-letter when it is passed. Some of you have influence with the men who have adopted terrorism as a means to their end. I appeal to you to take to heart the story I have just told you and to make it the starting point of a new chapter in the political history of Bengal. If you will persuade these men to sink their weapons in the waters of the Hooghly and to abandon terrorism once for all as a political method, we will promise you our whole-hearted co-operation in providing them with other and better ways of serving their country. I offer you my assistance with both hands in finding the best means of progressing towards the realisation of those ideals which we have in common. With your help and good will my Government can do more good to those who look to us for assistance than we can do against your opposition. With your help you can do more good in remedying the many social and economic grievances of the people than you can if you are wasting your energies in barren political controversy. We cannot in this Council settle the constitution of India, but we can, if we will, build up in the villages and country districts of Bengal workable self-Governing representative institutions which will serve as a solid foundation on which the final structure of provincial self-Government can afterwards be raised. That is in our power; that we can do ourselves without reference to the Government of India or to parliament. Is it not the best service we can render to the people of Bengal? Is it not the best service which Bengal can render the people of India? If this Council will resolve to-day that terrorism and secret conspiracy shall cease and that all parties shall come together to evolve the best possible system of local self-Government in the rural districts to serve as a foundation for ultimate provincial self-Government, future generations will have cause to bless your labours and to say of this Council that it proved a turning point in the constitutional history of India, as it

(Continued on next page.)

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake or boil at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable and cleanest method of cooking.
18512

INTER-ALLIED DEBTS

EARLY SOLUTION NOT LIKELY

CONFERENCE OPENED.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Paris.—A communique states that Mr. Churchill and M. Clementel unofficially exchanged views on the whole question of Inter-Allied debts. No experts were present. No details have transpired. The British circles are not sanguine of an early solution and expect the discussions to continue throughout the year. Mr. Churchill subsequently conversed with M. Logan regarding the American claim on the Reparations. A communique issued by Mr. Churchill says that no decision has been reached on the actual details but the prospects of an early settlement are considered to be favourable.

CONFERENCE OPENS.

After the Churchill-Clementel interview, the Finance Conference held its first meeting. The proceedings were formal and were confined to M. Clementel's speech of welcome and Mr. Churchill's reply.—Reuter

M. CLEMENTEL'S HOPES.

MR. CHURCHILL RESPONDS.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Paris.—At the opening of the Inter-Allied Finance Conference M. Clementel said he was convinced from experience that the Conference would reach a unanimous solution of the problems. He emphasised the necessity of fixing the distribution of the reparations as uncertainty hindered the work of the Reparations Commission and also of the Finance Ministers who did not know how much to credit in their Budgets under the head "Reparations." He declared that the agenda of the Conference consisted for the most part of matters of detail. There were only three or four dominant problems which were themselves of relatively secondary importance, compared with the fundamental agreement reached in London.

Mr. Churchill, replying, endorsed M. Clementel's remarks about the limited technical character of much of the work before them. "Hope flies on wings", he said; and International Conferences plod afterwards along the dusty roads but the conviction exists that progress is being made towards the unity and prosperity of Europe." He declared that nothing would be done which would not tend to show that that conviction was well founded, and stated that though the interests of the different Allies might be conflicting and each was bound to present its own case all would remember that indissoluble comradeship was more important than the exact achievement on a particular viewpoint. Doubtless larger issues in the background awaited decision and agreement, but the immediate path should not be encumbered with them. They should so handle business as to disperse the minor obstructions and create a spirit and an atmosphere which would bring the solution nearer to the Allies, Europe and the world.—Reuter.

TERMINATION OF UNCERTAINTY.

LEAFIELD (Oxford) Jan. 7.

The opening meeting of the Conference of Allied Finance Ministers was held in Paris at three o'clock, this afternoon. It was short and of a formal character.

M. Clementel, the French Finance Minister who was voted to the Chair, defined the purpose of the Conference as the termination of uncertainty which hampered alike the Reparation Commission in the distribution of their receipts and the finance ministers in the preparation of their budgets.

Mr. Churchill, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, like M. Clementel, emphasised the limited and technical character of the Conference. It was concerned, he said not with issues such as those settled at Spa or by the Dawes report and the recent conference in London but a more modest aim—the laying of the foundation which would enable the German payments to be distributed in future according to a more simple plan but based on mathametical calculation and which should render unnecessary a further ministerial conference. Its purpose was by clearing up the minor outstanding, though complicated, question in this limited sphere, to leave unobstructed the path to the progress and towards that better state of things in Europe with the Dawes report and the success of the don Conference both opened out. The interests of the different Allied Powers at the Conference were conflicting. Each delegate would naturally present his own country's case, but all would remember that "we meet as friends and comrades and our friendship and comradeship are of greater consequence than the exact achievement of our own particular viewpoint." In the background undoubtedly larger issues still awaited decision and agreement but the immediate task would not be complicated with them and the business before the Conference would be so handled as to clear the field of minor obstructions and create a spirit and atmosphere which would bring larger solutions near to the Allies, to all Europe and to the world.

EXCHANGE OF VIEWS.

After M. Theunis, the Belgian Finance Minister and Mr. Horrick, the American observer had followed with short speeches, M. Clementel closed the sitting by announcing that the business of the Conference at its next meeting which was fixed for five o'clock tomorrow afternoon would be to consider the experts' report and to decide upon the procedure to be adopted. This morning, previously to the Conference M. Clementel and Mr. Churchill had conversation in which according to an official communique, "they proceeded in a friendly and informal manner to the exchange of views on the general aspect of the inter-Allied debts. This subject of course, formed no part iof the official agenda of the Conference."—B. O. W.

UNDER BLOCKADE.

SOUTHERN PORTS OF HEDJAZ.

SHIPS LIABLE TO SEIZURE.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Cairo.—It is stated that the foreign ministry of Hedjaz has informed the consuls at Jeddah that the southern ports of Hedjaz are under blockade and that all ships within the blockade area are liable to seizure.—Reuter.

INDIA'S NEW HIGH COMMISSIONER.

SIR ATUL CHATTERJEE TAKES CHARGE.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Sir Atul Chandra Chatterjee assumed duties of High Commissioner on 5th January. He has already had two interviews with Earl Winterton at the India Office.—Reuter.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS FOR REPAIRS.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's has issued an appeal for funds, necessary to carry out the essential repairs for the preservation of the Cathedral which, according to the recent experts report, will involve an outlay of one hundred and forty thousand sterling. Public interest in the matter is widely aroused due to the fact that the City Corporation a few days ago, served a warning notice on the Dean notifying him that the Cathedral was a dangerous structure.—Reuter.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

FINAL DECISION NOT YET.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Reuter understands that the correspondence between the Imperial Government and the Dominions with regard to the proposed special Imperial Conference in March to discuss the Geneva Protocol has not yet been finished, and, consequently, no final decision has yet been reached as to whether it is possible to hold the Conference in view of the difficulties of some Dominion Governments in being represented.—Reuter.

FRENCH PRESS COMMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Paris.—Newspapers' comments on the Allied Finance Ministers Conference suggest that M. Clementel is endeavouring to induce Mr. Churchill to modify his attitude to the strict adherence to the Balfour Note and adopt the more accommodating Note of Lord Curzon of 11th August 1923, namely, to the statement of the amount that France would still owe if Britain were to deduct, from the annuities under the Dawes Plan, her share of 22 per cent.—Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Paris.—A Havas Agency message states Commenting on the opening of the Financial Conference the "Petit Journal" says that the distance between the French and English views is not very wide, and thinks that the conciliatory spirit of Mr. Churchill will permit the hope of an agreement.

"Le Matin" says, that the question at issue is whether England will consent to sacrifice her claims in reparations in order to settle the Debts Question.—Reuter.

ANGLO-AMERICAN FRICTION.

A COMPROMISE FOR SOLUTION.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Paris.—Papers declare that Messrs. Churchill, Logan and Kellogg discussed compromise for the solution of the Anglo-American friction, and suggest that if the Bank of England obtains from America a milliard gold dollars with a view to equalising Anglo American exchanges, the British Government will raise no further objections to the American claims with regard to Reparations and will adopt a more generous attitude towards her debtors.—Reuter.

GERMAN PROTEST.

ONE SIDED DICTATION FATAL.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Berlin.—The German note to the Allies protests against the decision not to evacuate Cologne and demands earliest communication in detail of the Allied complaints. The note says that the Allies could claim the right to postpone evacuation only if Germany was guilty of shortcomings whose importance corresponded with the hardship of the extension of occupation and insists that Germany is disarmed so completely as no longer to be a military factor in European affairs. It concludes that the differences of opinion arising over the evacuation and the Treaty which is the result of a one-sided dictation cannot be interpreted as lack of goodwill on the part of Germany, whereas if the Allies continued to be guided by the spirit of the London Conference, a settlement would speedily be reached.—Reuter.

MUNICIPAL BUDGET.

NO REDUCTION IN ANY TAX.

MORE SEATS FOR LABOUR.

CORPORATION MEETING.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday afternoon, Mr. V. J. Patel presiding.

The attendance was again very thin and most of the time was occupied on Mr. R. A. Gole's resolution to give wider representation to the labour on the Corporation, which was negatived, and the speech of the Chairman of the Standing Committee who formally introduced the budget estimates for the ensuing year. The budget estimates would be discussed at the Corporation's meeting next Monday.

Mr. R. A. Gole, moved:

"That the President be requested to write to Government to so amend the present Municipal Act, as to include the representation of Labour on the Corporation at the undermentioned rates:—2 seats for the E, F and G Wards and one seat each for every other ward."

Mr. Gole said to avoid conflict between capital and labour it was necessary to represent the labour adequately on the Municipal Corporation. The labour class was woefully neglected and nobody cared to know how they lived and how their comforts were looked after. Their slums were not whitewashed for years and the localities they lived in were not attended to as was done in the case of localities resided by the wealthy class. In England labour was represented even in Parliament to represent and redress their grievances while in India no such provision was yet made. He therefore submitted that a start should be made in the Bombay Municipal Corporation to represent labour adequately.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya seconded.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla moved an amendment that the matter be referred to the Election and Procedure Rules Committee for report.

Mr. J. M. Mehta opposed the original proposition and said if they gave special representation to labour it would be a perversion of democratisation as the Corporation would be introducing communal representation. He suggested redistribution of seats in different wards as the only solution of Mr. Gole's grievances giving more seats to E., F. and G Wards and doing away with the bloated representation possessed by the Capitalist classes and other wards.

On show of hands both the amendment and the original resolution were lost. On a poll being demanded 11 voted for the resolution and 23 against it, and it was declared lost.

BUDGET ESTIMATES.

Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Chairman of the Standing Committee, then introduced the Budget estimates of income and expenditure for the year 1925-26.

Mr. Byramjee after apologising for and explaining the cause of delay in presenting the Budget said:—

It is with great satisfaction that I present to you this year a Budget which not only balances but show and anticipated surplus on the year's working of Rs. 7 lakhs. It is estimated that we shall have on the 1st April next surplus cash balance of Rs. 8 lakhs, which should, if no large unforseen expenditure arises, be over Rs. 15 lakhs by the end of 1925-1926. Though this is not a very large balance yet the fact that it is again showing an increase is something to be thankful for.

Our income is estimated at Rs. 326½ lakhs, and our expenditure at Rs. 319½ lakhs. For the past six years the average increase in the expenditure per annum has been Rs. 26 lakhs. For 1925-1926 the increase will be only 8½ lakhs, which is entirely new expenditure, mainly caused by the necessity for providing for the new King Edward Memorial Hospital the Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College, and the chlorination of the water supply. That we have been able even to reduce slightly the expenditure on existing services is mainly due to the efforts of the Retrenchment Adviser, who has given us Rs. 11¾ lakhs savings and the willing and cordial cooperation of the Commissioner and the executive in giving effect to the Corporation's desire for economy.

In past years it has been usual to talk about the income side of the Budget first. This year I propose to reverse this practice, and to give you a few facts and figures about our expenditure, for the money we have to raise is dependent upon what we decide to spend.

EXPENDITURE.

I divide the expenditure into three main parts, firstly, mandatory or fixed charges, secondly, partly controllable expenditure, and thirdly, expenditure which is wholly within the control or discretion of the Corporation.

(1) The first division is those charges which the Corporation are bound by Legislative Acts or legal documents to pay, and it totals Rs. 147½ lakhs or 46 per cent. of the total expenditure. It is made up of (a) Interest on Loans and Sinking Fund Charges Rs. 120½ lakhs or 38 per cent. (b) Statutory contributions to Hospitals, and Prince of Wales Museum Rs. 4½ lakhs or 1 per cent. (c) Statutory contribution to the City Improvement Trust Rs. 22½ lakhs or 7 per cent. (2) The second division, partly controllable expenditure, is the expenditure on Primary Education, Rs. 26 lakhs or 8 per cent. of the total expenditure. (3) The third division expenditure over which the Corporation has full control or discretion is less than one-half of the total, only Rs. 146½ lakhs or 46 per cent. of the total expenditure.

These are facts which, I believe, are not sufficiently realized by the Corporation or the public.

I wish to emphasise most strongly that the 38 per cent. of the expenditure, Rs. 120½ lakhs which the Corporation are legally bound to set aside next year, to meet the interest and sinking fund charges on our past borrowings cannot now be decreased and that there is every possibility that in the next two or three years this percentage will greatly increase. The time to control such expenditure is before the capital outlay is undertaken, and if the Corporation is really in earnest in its endeavours to retrench and to keep taxation at its present level then all future proposals for capital expenditure must be closely scrutimzed and only those works absolutely required for the well-being of the citizens must be undertaken. This point has been strongly emphasised in the meetings of the Retrenchment Advisory Committee by Sir Visvesvarava, and as he will shortly be issuing a detailed report upon this point, there is no necessity for me to do more than draw your attention to the importance of the matter.

AN ANALYSIS.

I will now analyse in a different way to that usually done in the past, the expenditure which the Corporation have wholly within their control. As I have before stated, this is less than one-half of the total budget and is roughly Rs. 146½ lakhs.

The Corporation has in its employ about 15,700 persons, and this makes it, if not the largest, at least one of the largest employers of labour in the City and Presidency.

The administrative and supervisory officials number 96, and cost Rs. 7½ lakhs.

We have a clerical staff numbering 820, which cost Rs. 11½ lakhs.

The subordinate officials number 1,000 and cost Rs. 12½ lakhs.

Our menial staff such as peons, and messengers, number 726 and cost Rs. 1½ lakhs.

The total labour we employ is over 13,000 and costs Rs. 30½ lakhs.

The personal and other allowances for special work and purposes amount to Rs. ¼ lakhs.

Conveyance allowances cost Rs. 1½ lakhs.

House rent to peons costs Rs. ½ lakhs.

And the extraordinary allowances for dearness of living made to the peons and the labour staff cost Rs. 8 lakhs.

So that our annual pay-bill amounts up to Rs. 73½ lakhs.

For materials, etc., for repairs and maintenance of works, buildings, machinery, we pay Rs. 19½ lakhs.

Supplies of various kinds cost Rs. 23½ lakhs.

The administrative expenses such as rents, printing, stationery, advertising, and the like cost Rs. 5 lakhs.

The upkeep and running expenses of our mechanical transport costs Rs. 4 lakhs.

Commission paid to the Railways and Port Trust for collecting the Town Duty is Rs. 1½ lakhs.

The chlorination of the water supply during the monsoon period will cost us Rs. 2½ lakhs.

Grants made to Educational, Medical and other Institutions Rs. 1½ lakhs.

Pension and Provident Fund charges amount to Rs. 3½ lakhs.

Depreciation charges on machinery and plant amount to Rs. 2½ lakhs.

New Works which it is proposed to pay for out of revenue will cost Rs. 2 lakhs.

And there are a number of miscellaneous items which total Rs. 6 lakhs.

Total Rs. 146½ lakhs.

In addition to this expenditure of Rs. 146½ lakhs it is proposed to spend Rs. 1¼ lakhs out of the surplus cash balance on the purchase of motor lorries and other machinery, which will be recouped by charging off depreciation to the annual grants over the life of the plant.

I think you will agree that the figures I have quoted are illuminating and give a very good idea of the immensity of the organization, necessary for ministering to the civic needs of this large industrial and commercial city.

The budget gives the cost of each of the services, and instead of repeating the figure which you will find in it, and commenting on them, I have endeavoured to break new ground.

WATER WORKS.

The only particular service to which I wish to draw your attention is the Water Works, where an increase of Rs. 13 lakhs over the present year is shown. This is, as you are aware, brought about by the increased debt charges for the Tansa Main Triplication and the chlorination of the water supply. It is hoped that the revenue which will accrue from the increased supply will eventually more than suffice to meet these charges without having to increase the water rate.

There is one small item of Rs. 30,000 which the Standing Committee have inserted in the Budget. The Committee have been impressed with the results already achieved by the Retrenchment Enquiry, and it is their belief that if the full results of the Enquiry are to mature, some small staff should be retained for say another twelve months to see that the spirit as well as the letter of the retrenchment proposals

(Continued on page 8.)

MORE ABOUT "MR. A"

HOBBS' CASE.

NEWTON'S INTERESTING REVELATIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

On the resumption of the case against Hobbs at Bow Street, Newton gave evidence that the only occasion on which he used the name of Robinson was when he applied for a passport to go to India. Captain Arthur suggested that it might be necessary for him to have a passport in the name of Robinson in case the second cheque was paid. He went to India with the object of being seen by Sir Hari Singh so that the latter should know that he, the supposed husband of Mrs. Robinson, was in India so that they could get money on the second cheque. He did not use the passport because he opened an account in London in the name of Robinson and transferred money, about £500, to India. He thought that the signature would be a sufficient identification. He gave the London Bank the specimen signature of C. Robinson which they sent to India but he did not use that account in India. He had a friend by name Lemoine or Starmer, who worked for a Continental Power. Lemoine had been sentenced in Germany. He did not know whether the charge was one of cardsharping. Lemoine went to India in connection with Hobbs, Arthur and Newton. There were extradition proceedings in India when Germany wanted to bring Lemoine back, but Lemoine won the case. Newton thought it was in July 1921 or 1922 that Lemoine went to India mainly because Arthur was going to get him a job. Newton said he visited India for six days in August or September 1920 and for three weeks or a month about the same time in 1921. He and Lemoine travelled back from India together on the second occasion. Witness had a banking account in India, but he was unable to remember the name of the bank. Newton said that the greatest influence which led him to come to England to give evidence was Hobbs' accusing him of forgery at a time when they were supposed to be friends.

Cross-examined, Newton said that Arthur bought his share in the proceeds of the second cheque for 600,000 francs. He had spent £40,000 which he received, also 600,000 francs.—Reuter's Special Service.

BRITAIN AND OPIUM CONFERENCE.

MARQUIS OF SALISBURY SPECIAL DELEGATE.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

It is officially announced that the Marquis of Salisbury has been appointed the special delegate of Britain to the Opium Conference at Geneva on the 12th January. Sir Malcolm Delevingne whose admirable work at the preceding conference as the principal British delegate is fully recognised, will again go to Geneva as a British delegate.

The Marquis of Salisbury will not attend the Geneva Conference on 12th January as he fell while hunting in Hertfordshire, today.

IMPORTANCE OF GENEVA.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

With reference to the announcement that the British Government have appointed the Marquess of Salisbury who is the Lord Privy Seal and a member of the Cabinet to be the special delegate for Great Britain to the Opium Conference which is due to resume its discussion at Geneva on January 12th, Lord Salisbury to-day had an accident while riding and will be unable to attend the Conference on that date. It is hoped and expected that Lord Salisbury will have sufficiently recovered to proceed to Geneva in a week or so later. His appointment in any case, serves to emphasise the importance which the British Government attach to the opium and drug problem and their desire to co-operate in all practical measures for coping with it. Sir Malcolm Delevingue, who has done such admirable work at the preceding conference is the principal representative of Great Britain and will, of course attend the coning conference as a delegate. The Conference will be attended by representatives of all the Powers signatory to the Hague Convention of 1912 on the traffic in dangerous drugs. Complete international co-operation is regarded as essential to ensure the success of the Conference. In this connection one of the chief pieces of machinery for meeting the drug danger is the control of exports and imports and this the British Government have enforced for over three years in so far as it has been possible to secure reciprocal action by other countries.—B. O. W.

WEMBLEY EXHIBITION.

TO BE REOPENED IN MAY.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

The British Empire Exhibition at Wembly is to reopen in the first week in May. This announcement of the date was made by Sir Travers Clarke, the Chief Administrator of the Exhibition at a meeting of the "English-speaking Union." B.O.W.

A NEW EMDEN.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Berlin.—The new German cruiser "Emden" of 6,000 tons capacity, 29 knots speed and equipped with eight fifteen centimetre guns was launched at Wilhelmshaven. It is named in the memory of the famous cruiser sunk by Sydney.—Reuter.

BENGAL'S RED-LETTER DAY.

(Continued from previous page.)

turned Bengal from the wilderness and set her feet upon a broad highway which led straight to the promised land of her political aspirations.

HOME MEMBER'S JUSTIFICATION.

The following is a fuller report of Sir Hugh Stephenson's speech in asking for leave to introduce the Bill to amend the Criminal Law in Bengal. He said the Bill followed the provisions of Ordinance One of 1924. In the view of Government there were weighty reasons for enacting the Bill in a permanent form but its operation was limited to five years. In certain matters the Council was not competent to legislate the most conspicuous being clause nine of the Ordinance which gave the right of appeal to the High Court to persons tried by the tribunal. There was no intention of taking away that right of appeal and a Bill would be introduced into the Imperial Legislature to provide for it.

In connection with the conspiracy the public already knew of three murders, two attempted murders, the discovery of a bomb factory and the issue of inflammatory Red Bengal leaflets announcing a campaign of ruthless assassination of police officers and all who in any degree helped Government. The public had also been told that Government had information of five distinct and specific attempts to assassinate individuals since the beginning of July last.

Sir Hugh continued: "In the Government statement the Seraigunge resolution praising Gopi Mohan Shah is referred to as the starting point of a new impetus to the conspiracy. Our information is that for one reason or another pressure was thereafter brought to bear on the leaders, not altogether successfully, to postpone overt acts and to strengthen their organisation and a matter of very great importance—our information shows that one important section of the conspiracy were relieved of the necessity of obtaining funds for their operations and the support of absconders through the old channels of dacoities and obtained their funds from elsewhere. The House will appreciate the immense strength this lent to the organisation."

Sir Hugh then went on to quote from the synopsis of a scheme of organisation drawn up some time ago by a leader who is now a State Prisoner and referred to the papers found on another prisoner showing he had been commissioned to organise outside Bengal. That man's papers mentioned twenty-three districts outside Bengal in which district organisers were already at work.

QUESTION OF ARMS.

Referring to the question of arms Sir Hugh said he would have been much surprised if the police had made any seizure of arms on October 25th. It was the cardinal principal of the revolutionary association that arms should not be kept with the leaders. They knew that bombs had been prepared in India and that small parcels of weapons had been smuggled through the country in considerable numbers. Government knew that during the last war the revolutionary party made desperate efforts with German help to get a cargo of arms landed in India. They failed but during the past year at least three more attempts had been made. There was one organisation in Germany and one under a well-known leader in the Far East which had for some time been endeavouring to get consignments of arms into India. Members of the Council would recall that within the last year there had been accounts of a considerable number of seizures on ships at Durban, Colombo, Shanghai, Singapore and other places. They had reliable information confirmed from sources with which the Bengal police had no connection that the ultimate destination of at least two of the cargoes seized was India. The unrestricted growth of the terrorists group was incompatible with the existence of any Government whether Swaraj or not

THE TWO WAYS.

The evil, therefore, had to be stopped and said Sir Hugh: "I know of only two ways of doing it. The first which is the one that has been strongly pressed on us in the Press and in speeches is the punitive line, to simplify criminal procedure and to rely on the punishment in the courts of those who commit offences. We have tried this during many years in the past. Many cases broke down through the impossibility of getting our witnesses into court through intimidation, through the murder of witnesses, approvers and police officers. But, it is true and this is a fact that is made much of by those who press this course on us, that in a certain number of cases we did obtain convictions but the cardinal fact is that the terrorists emerged from those often very lengthy trials stronger than at the beginning while the forces of Government were weaker. The second alternative is the one we propose to take viz., to meet the danger not by punitive but by preventive measures. It has always been and will continue to be our policy to place before the courts all cases of offences against the ordinary law where we can do so without endangering our system of intelligence but the essence of this method is to acquire information as to the terrorist organisation and the doings of its members and to take preventive action only when it is necessary to stop crime or paralyse the activities of conspiracy. In this two things are of the highest importance. The first is that the organisation shall not know the extent of our knowledge. We know from past experience that their uncertainty on this point has a very crippling effect. The second is that our methods of working and our sources of information shall not directly or indirectly be divulged or endangered. Any rashness or carelessness on this point may deprive us of all information in future.

Continuing, he said that Government's action had not been directed against the Swaraj Party. Out of 111 persons now under restraint 69 had either been convicted of political crime or had been previously restrained for personal participation in revolutionary activities. These persons at all events were revolutionaries before they were Swarajists.

NO ALTERNATIVE.

The Home Member concluded, "It is on the basis that there exists a terrorist conspiracy and that it is Government's first duty to grapple with it that I bring forward this Bill. I have given the reasons why Government, and I speak for all my colleagues Indian and European alike, consider that there is no alternative method of grappling with it and I shall ask the Council not to take the responsibility of refusing to give us powers which, with a full sense of our own responsibility in the matter, we are convinced are absolutely necessary to enable us to remove the common menace."

PASSAGE AT ARMS.

MRS. DAS REFUSED PERMISSION TO VISITORS' GALLERY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 7.

An interesting episode occurred in the Bengal Legislative Council. The President rigorously excluded all the visitors to the Council. Not a single individual was allowed, not even an outsider to carry Mr. Das to the chamber. Mrs. Das was anxious to see her husband in the Chamber. She was refused permission. Some members remonstrated to the president on the subject. Sir Evan Cotton declared he had even refused permission to his wife and Lady Wheeler.

When the Council met the following passage at arms took place between the President and the members:—

Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy: On a point of order may I ask whether His Excellency after addressing the Council is sitting in the visitors' gallery and if it is for this that the galleries have been deprived of the visitors.

The President: The question is quite out of order. The arrangement for the visitors' gallery entirely depends on me and I refuse to discuss the question with any member of the Council.

Not satisfied, up rose Mr. Nurul Huq Choudhury and enquited if in view of His Excellency's visit a distinction was going to be made between the pressmen and the visitors in respect of the visitors' gallery.

The President (in his usual schoolmasterly fashion): The question is quite out of order. Better wait and see. Order Order.

Then followed another episode.

Mr. Bejoy Krishna Bose with evident indignation brought it to the notice of the President that when he was coming to attend the Council meeting, his car was stopped from proceeding inside the compound of the Town Hall. He enquired if the President's order with regard to the visitors' applied to the members also.

The President meekly said that he had no responsibility for any arrangement made outside the building. His sole responsibility was as to what happened inside.

Mr. Bose: To whom then am I to mention the matter?

The President recommended him to make an enquiry.

Mr. Bose: May I ask the Hon. Sir Hugh Stevenson?

The President: No—You can't do it now.

BREAKING ELECTION PROMISES.

After the Council was over Mr. Abdul Jabbar Palwan had an unpleasant experience. He had to wait about an hour and a half before he could leave the Town Hall. About 200 young men invaded the ground floor of the hall and demanded to see him. They said that they were his constituents and that they wished to tell him pointblank that he had gone against their mandate. In spite of repeated requests by officials to leave, they remained under the portico and when eventually Mr. Palwan left in a motor car, they made a demonstration crying, shame, shame.

QUACK'S REMEDY.

SIR P. C. MITTER'S SPEECH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 8.

Sir Provash Chandra Mitter in opposing the Bill said:—"As a signatory to the Rowlatt Report, I think it is my painful duty to oppose this motion. I naturally desire to stand by the recommendations of that report. The present Bill departs from the recommendations of the Rowlatt Report in almost every important question of principle and proceeds on the Defence of India Act. The Rowlatt Committee had before it the Defence of India Act of 1915. They accepted some of its principles, but did not accept others and laid down new principles of its own. Those principles, my hon. friend Sir Hugh Stephenson is well aware of and as I intent to be brief I may point out that those principles are set forth in pages 206 and 207 of the Government publication. However much the public may criticise the Rowlatt Report, the Government in my opinion has no justification whatsoever to go back upon the recommendations of the Rowlatt Report. (cries of hear bear)? As the only non-official Indian, who was most privileged to examine the inner working of the revolutionary movement, I claim I have some right to speak on this subject. In my opinion the Government in departing from the recommendations of the Rowlatt Report and in following the principles of the war time measure, the Defence of India Act 1915, is following a quacks remedy and not a physician's treatment in dealing with this dangerous malady. (hear hear). I have not the slightest doubt that the Government is of opinion that the remedy it is proposing is the best. I however think that the Bill if certified or passed by the Legislative Council will not only fail in its object, but will perhaps be quite unintentionally helpful towards it. In view of the dangerous nature of the movement I do not like to further elaborate my reasons publicly. This being my view, I have after mature consideration come to the conclusion that in the very interest of the object Government have in view and out of loyalty to the committee on which I had the privilege to serve, I most oppose the Bill.

CONSTRUCTIVE SUGGESTION.

But I would like to offer publicly some constructive suggestions for consideration of the Government and the public. I do so because I am of opinion that a revolutionary movement at the present moment exists in Bengal. I always held the opinion and I am still of the same mind that apart from other considerations in the very interest of Indian National aspirations, this movement should be checked. My suggestion to the Government and the public is and I am only repeating here what I put forward in my disallowed amendments that the Government should reenact part I of the Act with slight modifications. This should be done as a temporary measure. The Act should remain in operation for a period of three years, the life of the Rowlatt Act.

Mr. Villiers (on a point of order): Is he moving an amendment?

The President: He is quite in order. He is making a constructive proposal as an alternative to the Bill.

Sir Provash Chandra continued, it may even, if it has become too apprehensive reenact some portions of part II of the Rowlatt Act, but it would be against the recommendations of the Rowlatt Report to reenact part III of the Rowlatt Act. I would, however, point out that even the reenactment of the whole of the Rowlatt Act is quite a different proposition from the enactment of the present Bill. What ever may be the fate of the Bill, it will not yet be too late for Government to accept these suggestions and either pass or certify an act on these lines either in the Bengal Legislative Council or in the Legislative Assembly.

PERSONAL OPINION.

I may mention that in putting forward those views, I do not profess to represent my party opinion. The opinion of Liberals in Bengal has been embodied in the letters of the Indian Association and that of all India Liberals in the resolution of the Liberal Federation. My opinion differs from my Liberal friends as it is based on knowledge, which they too not possess. It also differs from Government opinion as my Association with political movements during the last 50 years gives me an insight into an aspect of the question, which is not available to members of the Government. I have no right to arrogate and indeed I do not arrogate that the Government and the public in holding their opposing views are necessarily wrong. As a public man I consider I am not only justified in placing my views before them, but I should have been failing in my duty if I shirked doing so With these words I oppose the Bill.

BOMBAY NATIONALISTS CONGRATULATE MR. DAS.

The Bombay Nationalists party has sent the following telegram to Mr. C. R. Das, the Leader of Swaraj Party, Calcutta.

Hearty congratulations Bengal's victory, and wish speedy recovery.

CONGRATULATIONS TO NAWABZADA SYED M. HUSSAIN.

Another telegram has been sent to Nawabzada Syed Mohmed Hussein, President, Bengal Muslim Conference Calcutta.

Congratulations greatly appreciate Mahomedans' courageous patriotic stand. and Hindu Muslim ki Jai.

Both these telegrams are signed by Mr. K. F. Nariman, Leader, Nationalists Party.

MUNICIPAL BUDGET.

(Continued from page 7.)

is given effect to, and to work out the details of the several proposals and reforms in accordance with the recommendation of Sir Visvesvaraya.

INCOME SIDE.

Now I will briefly draw your attention to the means by which it is proposed to finance this large expenditure of Rs. 319½ lakhs. First we have a fairly large miscellaneous income from rents of lands and buildings, sale of rights, wayleaves, fees, interest on surplus balances and other small items amounting to Rs. 13.10 lakhs.

Our Municipal Markets and Slaughter Houses bring in Rs. 11.76 lakhs.

Government give us grants for Education and venereal diseases amounting to Rs. 9.64 lakhs.

Then we have indirect taxation, i.e. Town Duties, which realize Rs. 17.00 lakhs.

Cotton import duty realize Rs. 16.00 lakhs

Music licenses and land conveyance fees amounting to Rs. .60 lakhs.

For liquor licenses Government give us a commuted annual payment of Rs. 1.44 lakhs

Our share of the Tobacco duty is Rs. 3.85 lakhs.

And our own Trade and Building License fees bring in Rs. 1.45 lakhs giving us from this source Rs. 40.34 lakhs.

Now comes the direct taxation which is what the public notices most. The Water Tax, in return for which the Corporation gives a generous supply of water, and will in the near future, give even a bounteous supply, yields Rs. 71.21 lakhs.

The wheel tax, which helps us to give good roads and make a trip in a motor round our Island as smooth as a ride in an aeroplane, brings in Rs. 12.50 lakhs.

That payment for a very necessary service, the halalkhore tax, gives us Rs. 31.85 lakhs.

And the insurance for a speedy delivery from the perils of fire only costs the citizens Rs. 5.81 lakhs.

All these sources of income bring in Rs. 196.21 lakhs leaving us Rs. 124 lakhs to find from that tax which dips most deeply into our pockets, the General Tax.

It is a matter of regret to the Standing Committee and to me personally, that we are not able this year to announce a reduction in this tax, but I feel that we ought to congratulat ourselves that we have been able to finance the ever-growing demands on our funds without having had to resort to an increase of taxation.

MILLOWNERS' PROTEST.

Referring to the millowners' protest against increased water-tax, Mr. Byramjee said whether they charged the additional water-tax to the millowners or the house-owners, it ultimately fell on the population of the city. The millowners as well as house-owners were the media through which the Corporation collected taxes. The house owners ultimately recovered taxes from the tenants and the Standing Committee had seen through this game and so they recommended an increase in the water rates by meter measurement alone which would lead to an economic consumption of water as against a proposal to increase water tax as well as water rates by measurement which would have resulted in the population being taxed twice over. There was no man who liked to be taxed but without taxes administration could not go on. If millowners complained about water tax they had better complain in another direction, viz:—to write to the Government to remove the excise duty which was more iniquitious than the water tax.

Mr. K. F. Nariman:—Then cry for Swaraj.

The Chairman:—Who knows we may not be taxed more then?

Our working cash balance is lower than it has been for many years, and is in need of replenishment, so the Standing Committee have decided to retain all the taxes at their present rate.

The rateable value at the end of 1920-1921 was Rs. 839 lakhs; it is now estimated that the opening rateable value for 1925-1926 will be Rs. 1,177 lakhs showing an increase of Rs. 338 lakhs or an average increase per year of approximately Rs. 85 lakhs. In the current year the increase will be only about Rs. 39 lakhs and it is extremely doubtful if we shall come any where near this figure next year. Rather do I think it will be a matter for congratulation if the present figure is maintained for we all know that the business slump of the past three or four years is not yet over.

GENERAL TAX.

A General Tax of eleven per cent on the rateable value of Rs. 1,177 lakhs will yield us about Rs. 130 lakhs (36 per cent. of the total income) and bring that total up to 326¼ lakhs, leaving us with an estimated working cash balance at the end of 1925-26 of Rs. 15¼ lakhs. There is however one item about which I am rather sceptical viz. the Government contribution towards Primary Education which is estimated at Rs. 9½ lakhs against Rs. 4½ lakhs paid by them in each of the preceding three years. The Corporation are aware that since 1923-24 Government have not been pying in full the contribution claimed from them by the Schools Committee and the Corporation have been driven to file a suit against Government in the matter. If th esuit is decided during the currency of the year and in our favour then the estimates will hold good. But if the suit is not so decided, not only will the increase in income be reduced by about Rs. 5 lakhs which will then stand at Rs. 8½ lakhs, but the Opening Balance of 8½ lakhs and the closing balance of Rs. 15½ lakhs both of which are also arrived at on the same basis will likewise be reduced to Rs. 3½ lakhs and Rs. 5½ lakhs respectively. It will not in that case be possible to provide during the next year any funds from the Surplus for the introduction of Free and Compulsory Primary Education in F and G Wards the expenditure in respect of which in the first year is estimated at Rs. 12½ lakhs without resorting to additional taxation. It may however be honed that wiser counsels will still prevail with Government and that they will come to terms with the Corporation in a matter so vital to the advancement and well-being of the children of this City or if the suit has of necessity to be filed against Government, the Municipality will win the suit, with the result that in either case there will be no necessity to resort to additional taxation for the introduction of Free and Compulsory Primary Education during the next year.

THANKS TO COMMISSIONER AND RETRENCHMENT ADVISER.

Before I conclude I must express my sincere thanks to our hard-worked Commissioner for the uniform courtesy with which he received the several suggestions made by the Members of the Committee for modifying some of the details of the Budgets and for the willingness with which he adopted as many of the suggestions as he could in the interest of the Municipal Administration of this Urbs Prima in Indis.

I cannot close this without asking the House to join me in our best thanks to the Retrenchment Adviser and his staff for the expeditious manner in which they grappled with the labourious problem of Retrenchment in the Municipality. The world gives its admiration and support, not to those who do what nobody else attempts but to those who do best what multitudes do well. If we are to judge the Commissioner, the Retrenchment Adviser and his staff by this standard they may rest assured that the Corporation are appreciative of their efforts in making these drastic reductions on the lines of least resistance, and whilst I am giving their mead of praise to these higher officials I must at the same time give their due to those officers and Heads of Departments who most loyally co-operated with the Retrenchment Adviser in arriving at a consumption which was so devoutly wished for all these years. I would most fervently appeal not only to the Commissioner and all the high officials of the Corporation but to all the members as well to administer this great and growing city not on any party lines but with a determination to make the spirit of economy and efficiency a ruling principle as if it be the very breath of our nostrils. Let it be administered in such a way that we can stand up and say that none are for the party but all are for the good of the city. We all have our differences of opinion but they should dwindle themselves into the dust when the question of the best interest of the city is before us and I for one am dreaming for the day when I should see this great city rivalling if not surpassing the glory that was Greece's and the splendour that was Rome's.

The Corporation adjourned till Monday next.

CABLE ITEM

Fall River.—The Textile Council has accepted a ten per cent reduction in wages. The Weavers' and Mule spinners Union have voted in favour of a strike and loom-fixers have also rejected the reduction. But carders, slasher tenders, yarn finishers have accepted it, the first two under protest.—Reuter.

FREE FIGHT AMONG KHOJAS.

FIVE ARRESTED.

SEQUEL TO A DOMESTIC TROUBLE.

On Wednesday a free fight took place among some Khojas residing at Mazagaon which resulted in injuries to five persons of whom one has been detained in the J. J. Hospital. It appears at about 8 p.m. one Suleman Karim went to his father-in-law's house at Belvedere Road to take his wife named Kulsumbi, but her uncle Ali Mahomed Haji would not allow her to accompany him. This annoyed Suleman Karim and words passed between him and Ali Mahomed Haji and subsequently they came to blows in which others also joined. In the squabble Kulsumbi's father received injuries on his head and nose, while Kulsumbi, Ali Mahomed and his sister received injuries on the head. The police being informed removed the injured persons to J. J. Hospital where Jiva Haji Kulsumbi's father has been detained for treatment. Five Khojas including Ali Mahomed Haji, Suleman Karim and three others have been arrested by the police who will be placed to-day before a magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court.

COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION.

EXTENSION TO MUSLIM GIRLS.

A Special Meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on Friday the 16th January 1925, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for considering a resolution of the Schools Committee expressing opinion that one year after the actual introduction of Free and Compulsory Primary Education in any Ward or Wards of Bombay compulsion should also be extended to all Moslem girls up to 11 years of age.

INDIAN COAL COMMITTEE.

COLLIERY MANAGER'S STATEMENT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 7.

Mr. A Farquhar, President of the Association of Colliery Managers in India in the course of a written statement to the Indian Coal Committee says:—

The working of collieries should be maintained in more conservative lines under supervision of only qualified men whose working policy is unhampered by the Calcutta agents. In the past, many collieries have been partially ruined by reckless working under the supervision of unqualified and underpaid staffs and in some cases also due to the shortsighted policy of some of the managing agents. The collieries have been seriously damaged by overproduction. In many cases during a period of heavy demand the best interests of colliery have been sacrificed for a temporary advantage. The results of methods like these are now becoming evident in the increased costs of production and will become more evident in the future. Mr. Farquhar suggests the appointment of a Wages Board and urges for an adequate supply of standard wagons suitable for coal traffic and standradisation of the loading rules of all railways.

FOR CAUSE OF SCIENCE!

FRENCH CHEMIST DIES OF X-RAY INJURY.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

M. Damalander, another French chemist, has succumbed to a lesion caused by Ray X.—Reuter.

S. S. "GLENBANK" ON FIRE.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

New York.—The British steamer "Glenbank" caught fire in Nos. 4, 5 and 6 holds, containing burlap jute. The fire was extinguished after the holds were flooded. Cargo was badly damaged and the vessel received slight damages.—Reuter.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Dr. Amaden Da Silva, Consul General for Portugal in British India, arrived in Karachi on Wednesday. He will attend the Vasco da Gama commemoration meeting at Freire Hall on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Wathen and Mr. P. C. Taylor lunched at Government House on Thursday.

The Governor of Bombay presided at the Speech Day of the Centenary of the Elphinstone High School on Thursday.

The Annual Dinner of the Old Pauline Association took place at Government House on Thursday the 8th January.

Captain S. L. Bhatia is appointed to act as Dean, Grant Medical College, Bombay, in addition to his own duties with effect from the 1st January, 1925.

The Governor in Council is pleased to accept the resignation by Mr. Mancharsha Manekji Karbhari of the office of Delegate of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court at Bombay.

Lieutenant J. P. Robinson, 4th Queen's Own Hussars, to be Aide-de-Camp, vice Lieutenant E. R. Sword, vacated.

The Gujarat Mahavidyalaya opens for the third session on Monday the 12th Jan. 1925 at 11 a.m.

LET RAMA BE YOUR IDEAL.

MAHATMAJI'S ADVICE TO PRINCES.

THE DUTY OF THE SUBJECTS.

PURE SERVICE WITH LOVE.

Folowing is the full text of the Presidential Address of Mahatma Gandhi at the Kathiawar Political Conference held at Bhavnagar on Thursday:—

Friends,—The Presidentship of the Kathiawad Political Conference had been offered to me before I went to jail, but I had then refused to sdoulder the responsibility attaching to that honourable position. As the reasons which then prompted my refusal do not exist any longer, I have accepted the honour now, though not without trepidation,—trepidation because there is a wide divergence between my own views and the views held by many, on political questions. Again the fact that I am President of the National Congress for the current year makes things rather awkward for me. That single burden is more than I can fairly discharge, and it would be almost too much for me during the year to undertake to guide the activities of this Conference in addition. If therefore presiding over your deliberations to-day implies any such responsibility, I may say that I am not at all in a position to do it justice. Moreover it would be unfair if the views which I express as President here are imputed to the Congress simply because I happen to lead it also.

It is necessary, therefore, for me to make it clear at the outset that my views about the Indian States have nothing to do with the views of the members of the Congress. My views are personal to me. They do not bear the imprimatur of the Congress.

If I have been deemed worthy to be President of this Conference, I think it is because I am a native of Kathiawad and also because I enjoy close relations with the workers in this Conference. It is only an accident that I happen to lead the Congress at present.

Before I come to the subject proper. I must place on record the demise of Bhai Mansukhlal. You all know about my relations with him. No wonder that you must feel his absence to-day; but I cannot disguise the fact that I feel it very keenly. The death of the poet Mr. Manishanker Ratnaji Bhatt is also equally a matter for sorrow to you and to me. I had not the privilege of knowing him intimately. It is no small thing that his assistance is no longer available to us. May God give to the families of both the patience to bear their loss and may the knowledge that we share their grief lighten their sorrow.

CONGRESS AND INDIAN STATES.

I have often declared that the Congress should generally adopt a policy of non-interference with regard to questions affecting Indian States. At a time when the people of British India are fighting for their own freedom, for them to interfere with the affairs of the Indian States would only be to betray impotence. Just as the Congress clearly cannot have any effective voice in the relations between Indian States and the British Government, even so will to interference be ineffective as to the relations beween the Indian States and their subjects.

Still the people in British India as well as in the Indian States are one, for India is one. There is no difference for example between the needs and the manners and customs of Indians in Baroda and of Indians in Ahmedabad. The people of Bhavnagar are closely related with the people of Rajkot. Still, thanks to artificial conditions, the policy of Rajkot may be different from that of Bhavnagar. The existence of different policies in connection with one and the same people is a state of things which cannot last for any length of time. Consequently even without any interference by the Congress, the unseen pressure of circumstances alone must lead to the unification of policies in spite of a multitude of separate jurisdictions. Our ability to reach unity in diversity will be the beauty and the test of our civilisation.

But I am firmly of opinion that so long as British India is not free, so long as the people of British India have not attained real power, that is to say, so ong as British India has not the power of self expression,—in a word so long as British India does not obtain Swaraj, so long will India, British as well as Native remain in a distracted condition. The existence of a third power depends upon a continuance of such distraction. We can put our house in order only when British India has attained Swaraj.

STATES OF INDIAN STATES UNDER SWARAJ.

When Swaraj is attained what will things be like? There will be a relation of mutual aid and co-operation, and destructive conflict will be a thing of the past. British India under Swaraj will not wish for the destruction of the Indian States, but will be helpful to them. And the Indian States will adopt a corresponding attitude towards British India.

The present condition of Indian States is in my opinion somewhat pitiable.. For the princes have no independence. Real power does not consist in the abilify to inflict capital punishment upon the subjects, but in the will and the ability to protect the subjects against the world. Today Indian States do not have this ability, and consequently by issue the will also is as good as gone. On the other hand their power to oppress the subjects appears to have increased. As there is anarchy in the Empire there is anarchy in the States subordinate to the Empire. The anarchy in the States is not so much due to the Princes and the Chiefs as is very largely to the present condition of India.

The present condition of India being opposed to the laws of Nature, that is of God, we find disorder and unrest all over the country. I definitely hold that all will be well if one of the component parts of India becomes self-governing.

WHO MUST BEGIN?

Who then must take the first step? it is obvious that British India must lead the way. The people there have a consciousness of their horrible condition and a desire to be free from it, and as knowledge follows in the wake of desire, so those people only who wish to be rid of their peril will find out and apply the means of deliverance. I have therefore often said that the liberation of British India spells the liberation of the States as well. When the auspicious day of the freedom of British India arrives, the relation of ruler and ruled in the Indian States will not cease, but will be purified. Swaraj as conceived by me does not mean the end of kingship. Nor does it mean the end of Capital. Accumulated capital means ruling power. I am for the establishment of right relations between capital and labour etc. I do not wish for the supremacy of the one over the other. I do not think there is any natural antagonism between them. The rich and the poor will always be with us. But their mutual relations will be subject to constant change. France is a republic, but there are all classes of men in France.

Let us not be deluded by catch-words. Every single corruption which we notice in India is equally present in the so-called highly civilised nations of the West if under a variety of names. It is distance that lends enchantment to the view; hence things Western become invested with a sort of glamour in our eyes. In fact there are perpetual differences even in the West between the rulers and the ruled. There too people seek for happiness and suffer misery in return.

ABOUT THE INDIAN STATES.

Many Kathiawadis complain to me against the Princes and Chiefs of this beautiful country and take me to task for what they imagine to be my indifference. These impatient friends will perhaps not understand me when I say that I have not been indifferent, but have been seeking for and applying the remedies for the present disorders. I have staked my all in the movement for Swaraj in the hope that Swaraj is a certain cure for all our maladies. As darkness vanishes at sunrise, so when the sun of Swaraj rises, the dark anarchy of rulers as well as of subjects will disappear in an instant.

VISITS TO EUROPE.

The administration of Indian States is the subject of constant criticism from which this small province has not been free. There is one common complaint about the Princes and Chiefs. Their fondness for visits to Europe increases day by day. One can understand their going to Europe on business or for the acquisition of knowledge. But a visit to Europe in the search of mere pleasure would seem to be intolerable. When a prince passes most of his time outside his State, there is chaos in his State. We have seen that in this age of democracy and dissemination of knowledge no state or organisation which is not popular or beneficial to the people can continue to exist. Indian States are not immune from the operation of this law. Their administration will always be compared with that of the British now, and of the Swaraj Government when Swaraj has been established. King George cannot leave England without the consent of his ministers. And yet his responsibilities are not so great as those of Indian Princes. Indian Princes retain all power in their own hands. They make the appointments even to minor posts. Their permission is needed even for the construction of a bridge. In these circumstances their visits to Europe are very distasteful to their subjects.

The expenditure incurred on these visits is also intolerable. If the institution of kingship has a moral basis, Princes are not independent proprietors but only trustees of their subjects for revenue received from them. It can therefore be spent by them only as trust money. It may be said that this principle has been almost completely carried out in the English Constitution. In my humble opinion the lavish expenture incurred by our princes in Europe is absolutely indefensible.

Sometimes this expenditure in Europe is sought to be justified on the plea that Princes go there for the benefit of their health: This plea is perfectly ludicrous. No one need, in the search of health leave a country where Himalaya the king of mountains, exercises undisturbed sway, and which is watered by such mighty rivers as the Ganges, the Indus, and the Brahmaputra. A country where millions of men enjoy perfect heath should be enough to supply the Princes' needs on that score.

IMITATION OF THE WEST.

But perhaps the worst disadvantage of these excursions is the shallow imitation of the West by the Princes. We have much to learn and receive from the West, but there is also much in it which must be rejected. There is no reason to suppose that what suits the climate of Europe will equally suit all climates. Experience teaches us that different things suit different climates. The manners and customs of the West could be but ill-digested by the East, and *vice versa*. Among Western nations men and women dance together, it is said, with restraint and, as report goes, do not overstep the bounds of decency although they indulge in spirituous liquors during the intervals of their dances. I need scarely say what would be the consequences if we were to imitate this custom. How shameful to us is the case of an Indian prince which is being discussed in the newspapers just now in all its hideous detail?

UNCHECKED EXPENDITURE.

Another complaint is made in connection with the unchecked expenditure of Princes and Chiefs. Much of this is difficult to defend. Princes may have the right to spend money on luxuries and pleasure within limit. But I take it that even they do not wish for unrestricted liberty in this matter.

REVENUE SYSTEM.

The revenue system in the States is also not free from blame. I am confident that their imitation of the British system has done a great injury to their subjects. The British revenue system may have a shadow of justification if we grant that it is morally right for a handful of Englishmen to maintain their hold over our country in any and every circumstance. There can be no such plea of compelling necessity in the case of the Indian Princes. They have nothing to fear from their subjects as their existence is never in danger. They do not need a large military force; no Prince has got this and the British would never permit it. Still they levy a taxation far beyond the capacity of the subjects to pay. I am pained to observe that our ancient tradition that revenue is intended only for popular welfare has been receiving but scant respect.

ABKARI.

The Princes' imitation of the British Abkari Department in order to increase their revenue is particularly distressing. It is said that Abkari is an ancient curse in India. I do not believe it to be so in the sense in which it is put. Princes in ancient times perhaps derived some revenue from the liquor traffic, but they never made the people the slaves of drink that they are now. Even granting that Abkari is wrong that Abkari in its present form has been in existence from times immemorial, still I do not subscribe to the superstition that everything is good because it is ancient. I do not believe either that anything is good because it is Indian. He who runs may see that opium and such other intoxicants and narcotics stupify a man's soul and reduce him to a level lower than that of beasts. Trade in them is demonstrably sinful. Indian States should close all liquor shops and thus set a good example for the British administrators to follow. I congratulate the Kathiawad States which have tried to introduce this reform and I trust the day is not distant when there will be not a single liquor shop in our peninsula.

SPECIAL CASES.

I constantly receive complaints against particular states for publication and criticism in *Young India* and *Navajivan*, but I do not propose to refer to them just now, nor have I referred to them in those journals. I prefer to be silent so long as I am not in possession of all facts and have not heard what the States in question have to say. I hope to be enlightened about these things in the Subjects Committee and if then I find it proper to say or to do anything, I would certainly move in the matter.

KHADI AND THE SPINNING WHEEL.

There are two items in which we can expect full co-operation from the Indian States. At one time our national economics was this that just as we produced our own corn and consumed it so did we produce our own cotton spin it in our homes and wear the clothes woven by our weavers from our own yarn. The first part of this description is still true while the latter part has almost ceased to hold good. A man generally spends upon his clothing a tenth of what he spends upon his food; hence instead of distributing ten per cent of our income among ourselves we now send it to England or to our own mills. That means that we lose so much labour and in the bargain spend money on our clothing and consequently suffer a twofold loss. The result is that we stint ourselves in the matter of food in order to be able to spend on clothing, and sink into greater and greater misery day by day. We are bound to perish if the twin industries of agriculture and spinning as well as weaving disappear from our homes or our villages. I will leave it to the members of the Conference to imagine what would be the consequence if all the villagers under Bhavnagar were to order out their food and clothing from Bhavnagar. Still it is this unnatural procedure which we have adopted about our clothing. We either import our clothing from foreign countries or else get it from our mills. In either case it spells decay of our rural population.

Let us not be deluded by the example of the other countries which import their clothing from outside and still do not suffer economically. In the other countries if people give up spinning and weaving, they take to some still more remunerative industry instead. We on the other hand gave up spinning and partly weaving and had nothing else to occupy the time thus left vacant.

For Kathiawad it is very easy to escape from the economic catastrophe. Our Princes can encourage the people be personal example, and induce them to re-instate khadi in their homes and thus arrest the progress of the ever deepening poverty of Kathiawad. In my view the starting of mills and ginning factories in Kathiawad will not make for the people's prosperity, but will be in the nature of a disaster. It is not a healthy sign that the middle class people are compelled to leave the peninsula in search of a livelihood. There is no harm if a few enterprising men leave Kathiawad in search of fortune; but it is shameful and disgraceful for the States that their subjects being reduced to poverty should feel compelled to leave the country. from pure helplessness. Whenever I have returned to Kathiawad after staying outside for sometime I have found that the people have been losing instead of gaining in stamina.

Fortunately the arts of handspinning and handweaving are being revived day by day and the importance of khadi is being realised. Will not the Princes and Chiefs help this movement? It will reflect no small credit on them if they educate the cultivators to stock cotton sufficient for the requirements of Kathiawad, and spread the use of khadi by wearing it themselves. All khadi need not be coarse. The Princes by encouraging handspinning and hand weaving can revive many arts and crafts connected with weaving. Royal ladies can spin fine yarn on wheels artistically painted and adorned with silver bells, get it woven into fine muslin and deck themselves with it. I have personally seen delicate varities being woven in Kathiawad. That art has now nearly died out. Is it not the special duty of Princes to encourage such arts?

UNTOUCHABILITY.

Another extremely important question is that of untouchability. The suppressed classes perhaps suffer more in Kathiawad than in other parts of Greater Gujrat. They are harassed even in railways. To succour the distressed is the special mission of Princes. They are the natural champions of the week. Will they not come to the aid of the suppressed classes? Princes live by the blessings of their subjects. Will they not enrich their own lives by earning the blessings of the suppressed? The Scriptures proclaim that there is no distinction between a Brahmin and a Scavenger. Both have souls; both have five organs of sense. If they wish, the Princes can do much to ameliorate the condition of these classes and can remove untouchability by association with them in a religious spirit. Let them found schools and sink wells for the suppressed and find a throne in their hearts.

WHY I HAVE CRITICISED?

I have not criticised the States for the sake of criticism. I know the Gandhi family has been connected with them for three generations. I have myself been a witness to ministership in three States. I remember that the relations of my father and my uncle with their respective States were perfectly cordial. As I believe that I am not devoid of the sense of discrimination, I am anxious to see only the good points of the States. As I have already said I do not desire their destruction. I believe that the States can do much good to the people. And if I have embarked upon criticism it is in the interests of the Princes as well as of their subjects. My religion is based on truth and non-violence. Truth is my God. Non-violence is the means of realising Him. In passing criticisms I have endeavoured to state the truth and have been actuated purely by the spirit of non-violence as love. I pray that the Princes and Chiefs may understand and accept my remarks in the same spirit.

'RAMA RAJYA'

My ideal of Indian States is that of Rama Rajya. Rama taking his cue from a washerman's remark and in order to satisfy his subjects abandoned Sita who was dear to him as life itself and was a very incarnation of piety. Rama did justice even to a dog. By abandoning his kingdom and living in the forest for the sake of truth Rama gave to all the kings of the world an object lesson in noble conduct. By his strict monogamy he showed that a life of perfect self-restraint could be led by a royal householder. He lent splendour to his throne by his popular administration and proved that Rama Rajya was the acme of Swaraj. Rama did not need the very imperfect modern instrument of ascertaining public opinion by counting votes. He had captivated the hearts of the people. He knew public opinion by intuition as it were. The subjects of Rama were supremely happy.

Such Rama Rajya is possible even today. The race of Rama is not extinct. In modern times the first Caliphs may be said to have established Rama Rajya. Abubaker and Hazrat Umar collected revenue running into crores and yet personally they were as good as *fakirs*. They received not a pie from the Public Treasury. They were ever watchful to see that the people got justice. It was their principle that one may not play false even with the enemy but must deal justly with him.

TO THE PEOPLE.

In my humble opinion I have done my duty by the Princes in saying a few words about them. A word now to the people. The popular saying, as is the king, so are the people, is only a half truth. That is to say it is not more true than its converse, as are the people so is the prince. Where the subjects are watching a prince is entirely dependent upon them for his status. Where the subjects are overtaken by sleepy indifference, there is every possibility that the Prince will cease to function as a protector and become an oppressor instead. Those who are not wide awake have no right to blame their Prince. The Prince as well as the people are mostly creatures of circumstances. Enterprising princes and peoples mould circumstances for their own benefit. Manliness consists in making circumstances subservient to ourselves. Those who will not heed themselves perish. To understand this principle is not to be impatient, not to reproach Fate, not to blame others. He who understands the doctrine of self-help blames himself for failure. It is on this ground that I object to violence. If we blame others where we should blame ourselves and wish for or bring about their destruction that does not remove the root cause of the disease which on the contrary sinks all the deeper for the ignorance thereof.

SATYAGRAHA.

We then see that the people themselves are as responsible as and even more responsible than the Princes for the defects pointed out by me. If public opinion is opposed to a particular line of action, it should be impossible for the Prince to adopt it. Opposition here does not mean merely inaudible murmur. Public opposition is effective only where there is strength behind it. What does a son do when he objects to some action of his father? He requests the father to desist from the objectionable course, i.e., presents respectful petitions. If the father does not agree in spite of repeated prayers, he non-cooperates with him to the extent even of leaving the paternal roof. This is pure justice. Where father and son are uncivilized, they quarrel, abuse each other and often even come to blows. An obedient son is ever modest, ever peaceful and ever loving. It is only his love which on due occasion compels him to non-cooperate. The father himself understands this loving non-cooperation. He cannot endure abandonment by or separation from the son, is distressed at heart and repents. Not that it always happens thus. But the son's duty of non-cooperation is clear.

Such non-cooperation is possible between a prince and his people. In particular circumstances it may be the people's duty. Such circumstances can exist only where the latter are by nature fearless and are lovers of liberty. They generally appreciate the laws of the State and obey them voluntarily without the fear of punishment. Reasoned and willing obedience to the laws of the State is the first lesson in non-cooperation.

The second is that of tolerance. We must tolerate many laws of the State, even when they are inconvenient. A son may not approve of some orders of the father and yet he obeys them. It is only when they are unworthy of tolerance and immoral that he disobeys them. The father will at once understand such respectful disobedience. In the same way it is only when a people have proved their active loyalty by obeying the many laws of the State that they acquire the right of Civil Disobedience.

The third lesson is that of suffering. He who has not the capacity of suffering cannot non-cooperate. He who has not learnt to sacrifice his property and even his family when necessary can never non-cooperate. It is possible that a prince enraged by non-cooperation will inflict all manner of punishments. There lies the test of love, patience, and strength. He who is not ready to undergo the fiery ordeal cannot non-cooperate. A whole people cannot be considered fit or ready for non-cooperation when only an individual or two have mastered these three lessons. A large number of the people must be thus prepared before they can non-cooperate. The result of hasty non-cooperation can only lead to harm. Some patriottic young men who do not understand the limitations noted by me grow impatient. Previous preparation is needed for non-cooperation as it is for all important things. A man cannot become a non-cooperator by merely wishing to be one. Discipline is obligatory. I do not know that many have undergone the needful discipline in any part of Kathiawad. And when the requisite discipline has been some

(Continued on next page.)

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BOMBAY'S "PIONEER OF EDUCATION."

ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL.

CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS.

The Centenary Celebration of the Elphinstone High School was celebrated on Thursday with great *eclat*. His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson presided on the occasion. The School building was tastefully and artistically decorated with flags and buntings. His Excellency on arrival was received by Mr. P. S. Katti, Principal of the School along with other members of the Centenary Celebration Committee, and conveyed to the Central Hall. The Hall was packed with "Old Elphinstonians" prominent among were Sir Dinshaw Watcha, the Hon. Mr. Jadhav, Sir Purshottamdas Thakoredas, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Prof. V. G. Rao, Mr. J. B. Kanga, and Sir H. C. Adenwalla.

Mr. P. S. Katti, Principal of the School in welcoming His Excellency in their midst on the occasion, said that it was in the fitness of things that their School named after Mountstuart Elphinstone, one of the ...nors of the Presidency and blessed by ... Governors should have the pri...vour of having His Excellency ...ccasion of its first cen...

...l to the steady ...he School since ...he School had ... from ...ding ... teachers, ... great ad... magnates. ...chool had ...he splendid ...e last Quad... too fresh in ...

... said that being a ...d not care to adver... in the present age o... it could not afford to ... There was an impression ... School had suffered because ... present as a training ground ... who were undergoing the course ...condary Training College. But ... assure the public that the School ...n maintaining the same tradition ... did in the good old days and that ...oys were getting the best training they ...ibly could get.

Mr. Katti wound up his speech by wishing the School a brighter future than its brilliant past.

His Excellency the Governor, who on rising to speak received an ovation, in the course of his speech, said :—

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

In the early years of the 19th Century the conditions here were far from settled. The relations between the local Government and the Peshwa, who then ruled at Poona, were very strained, and it was only in November 1817 that the result of the battle of Kirkee prepared the way to a period of lasting peace on land. At sea things were not much better, for the western coast of the Presidency was infested with pirates who were not suppressed until their stronghold at Dwarka was captured in 1819. Fortunately, at this critical period in the history of the Bombay Presidency, when order had been established on land and sea, the destinies of Bombay were entrusted to the hands of the illustrious founder of this School, the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, who was appointed Governor in 1819. A very distinguished Bishop, who had ample opportunities of observing what was being done by the Governor in Bombay at that time, has left us the following record of his impressions :—

"His policy, so far as India is concerned, appeared to me peculiarly wise and liberal; and he is evidently attached to and thinks well of the country and its inhabitants. His public measures in their general tendency evidence a steady wish to improve their present condition. No Government in India pays so much attention to schools and public institutions for education."

Bombay must always, I think, owe a deep debt of gratitude to Mountstuart Elphinstone for his liberal and far-sighted statesmanship, and at the same time succeeding generations in Bombay are to be congratulated on building on the foundations so well and truly laid by him.

WHEN THE SCHOOL WAS OPENED.

When this institution was opened, Bombay was a very different place from what it is now. The streets of the City were narrow and generally overcrowded, and the outskirts of the City itself did not extend even as far north as Grant Road until ten years after this School was built. At that time the Governor's residence was at Parel, which was described as six miles from the town, and there were only three or four scattered bungalows on Malabar Hill. Facilities for education were practically non-existent, and, except for the work of this institution, the Bombay Education Society, and a few others, it was not until 1854 that real efforts were made by means of the new Education Act passed in that year adequately to meet the ever growing demand for education in the City.

A hundred years have passed since the site of the Elphinstone College was acquired. Great indeed has been the development of the City in that period, and great the advance, within and around Bombay, in matters which affect the health, comfort and welfare of the people. I fear, human nature being what it is, that it is beyond the power of any Government to make all the people under its care happy and contend, but I think it may justly be claimed that much has been done by Governments of Bombay since the days of Elphinstone to bring the means of happiness and contentment within the reach of a very large section of the population. I do not deny that there are still many in Bombay who live in the most uncomfortable surroundings, and I do not suggest that nothing further need be done for them. On the contrary, I consider that the achievements of the last hundred years shew what can be effected by steady and well planned work, and that they give us every encouragement to continue that work in the interest of the general public.

I entirely agree with what the Principal has said regarding the maintenance of the same high standard of teaching, and I think the figures which he has quoted are a sufficient reply to all criticism in that direction. I need say no more than that, for all who are in a position to appreciate properly the very high standard maintained by the school know well that any adverse criticism is, and must be, based on prejudice or lack of knowledge.

"QUALITY AND DISCIPLINE."

I was much struck by two remarks made in the speech to which we have listened. The first one was the statement that what is needed in Indian Education is not quantity but quality,—an observation so true, so important, and so relevant at the present day to Indian education. It is an observation which I am sure it is not necessary for me to commend to the University Reforms Committee, for the members of that Committee, of all people, are fully aware of the importance of quality as opposed to quantity. Had I time, which I have not, I should enlarge on this remark, and urge, as I have urged before the vital importance of a Technological College for Bombay, and technical teaching throughout the Presidency, but I fear I must content myself by saying that the quality of Indian Education will not, and cannot reach that standard it should until the urgent need of technical education in India is appreciated at its full value.

The other remark to which I must refer is the question of discipline. There is no more true statement than that just made, namely, that real discipline can only be shown in the manner in which a boy behaves when he is free from all restraints. The key of all modern teaching, to my mind, is in trusting boys to discipline themselves, principally by building up a school tone and making the boys realise themselves that it is not playing the game, either to themselves or to the credit of their school, to do anything mean or underhand. You are now tempting me to pursue another subject which has been mentioned, namely, the Boy Scout movement, which you have helped so much by your excellent Troop, but it is a proved fact that Scouting teaches self-discipline better than anything else, and a good Scout trains himself in discipline, in self-respect, and in the first and foremost duty of a Scout and of a citizen, namely "Service."

I do not complain, but it is a fact that, at whatever function I am present, the wants of the school, association, municipality, or whatever it may be, are always fully before me. As a matter of fact, I am glad to hear them, and, so far as lies in my power, I am only too anxious to meet any just and fair requests which are presented to me in the interest of those whom the speakers represent.

To-day, however, you and I are in a very fortunate position. Any old boy has, or ought to have, a great affection for his old school. The various necessities which have been mentioned all concern the Education Department. The Minister for Education is an old boy, and you may rest assured, for I know him well, and know his loyalty to his old School, that, so far as funds permit, he is the last person to be forgetful of any reasonable requests which may be put forward which will benefit the School to which he owes so much, and for which I know he has so much esteem and affection.'

BOMBAY'S "PIONEER OF EDUCATION"

I have spoken too long, but I may say this in conclusion. This School may well be said to be the pioneer of education in this City of Bombay. It has achieved great successes in the past. Its progress during the past hundred years has been remarkable. Its reputation stands high among the educational establishments of Bombay. We know, in the services, an expression "Esprit de Corps" difficult to translate into words, but easy to translate into deeds. You, the boys of to-day, have a great responsibility. It is up to you to maintain the high standard of efficiency and progress now maintained for a century, and to set an example to those who follow you. That you, with the able assistance of your Principal and Professors, can and will do this, I do not doubt, and, believe me, the best wishes of all those keen and anxious for sound educational progress in Bombay, as I am, go with you in this great endeavour.

REMINISCENCES OF "OLD BOYS."

After His Excellency's speech was over, a few of the prominent 'Old Boys' narrated their reminiscences.

Sir Dinshaw Watcha said that when he joined the School, some 70 years ago, the School was styled the "Elphinstone Institute." It was then undergoing a transition following upon the despatch on education by Charles Wood. The School was manned by Scotch teachers and Scotch system of education prevailed in the School. They had Scotch series of 'Readers' in the School and Sir Dinshaw still remembered the first English poem he learnt was Lady Taylor's "Twinkle, twinkle little Star." Sir Dinshaw then feelingly referred to his Scotch teachers. In his school days, the teacher was promoted along with the boys from class to class and thus there was a good amount of *bonhommie* between the boys and the teachers.

The Hon. Mr. Jadhav followed Sir Dinshaw, and related some pleasant incidents. He referred to his old Headmaster, Mr. Shantaram Mangesh Dhume, who had the 'cheek' of styling himself as "Shantaram M. D." and who more than any one else was responsible in making Mr. Jadhav what he was.

Mr. Jadhav then related a funny annual event of the day when the Marathi boys and the Gujrati boys indulged in a free fight in the School Hall. It was certainly not a rag that the English public schools had, nor was it a communal affair but it was a battle of languages.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakoredas in relating his reminiscences said the only attraction that drew him to the School was its fine gymnasium. He was afraid to give his reminiscences before his old Headmasters and Principal who were present there, because they might doubt their veracity and in the second place they would not do, credit to himself. Sir. Purshottamdas deplored the disappearance of the gymnasium which had attracted his youthful mind and hoped that the Hon. Mr. Jadhav would see that it was replaced as soon as possible.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar said that he had learnt both bad and good things at the School. Of the bad things he learnt at the School was the excellent habit of marking his presence in the class while he was on the cricket field. That excellent habit stood him in good stead right up to his Law College days. Of the many good things he had learnt at that impressionable age was to have a true conception of the Indian national life and the difficulties that surmounted it. Juxtaposed as they were with boys of different communities, and witnessing the communal fight on the very floor of the School—fights which were the concomitants of yearly examinations—he knew at once the possibilities and the limitations of national life. In the School they had a sort of linguistic federation of India on a small scale, and it was the correct perception of the things that saved him from extreme nationalism. Another impression that he carried with him from his school days and which was impressed upon them by their Headmaster, Mr. Waman Abaji Modak was that given a best Indian he was equally as good as any best Englishman.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas then proposed a hearty vote of thanks to His Excellency which being seconded by Mr. Talati was carried with acclamation.

At the Allahabad High Court before Mr. Justice Mukherji, the appeal of Sidney Noel Bloomfield, formerly sub-postmaster of Benares cantonment post office, preferred through Mr. Desanges was disposed of yesterday. His Lordship upheld the conviction and sentence of the Sessions Judge and dismissed the appeal.

A Laigarh message of January 8th. says :—The Editor and the Printer of the local Hindi paper, "Sekha Parvaker", have been arrested under sections 124 A and 153 I.P.C. in connection with an article in the paper on "Diwali" in October last. Petition for bail was refused and 12th inst. has been fixed for the hearing of the case. —A. P.

A ceremonial parade was held on the morning of the New Year Day, at Akalkot. His Highness the young Raje Saheb attended the ceremony.

BOHRAS & WAKF ACT.

(Continued from page 6.)

a proverb and he went on to declare that he was not sure, if the Bill was thrown out, if there would not be any Akali movement in India so far as the Muslims were concerned, because the Muslim public felt keenly that their endowments should be managed well and regular accounts should be kept and trust money should not be misappropriated. If the debate on the Bill showed the strength of Muslim public feeling on the subject, the successful attempt made by the Muslim members of the United Provinces Legislative to secure the enforcement of the Act in that province and the resolution unanimously passed by the All-India Muslim League last month demonstrate how keenly the Muslims resent the delay in the enforcement of the Act in all provinces throughout the country, realising as they do that the evil that the Act seeks to redress is not confined to any particular province but is prevalent everywhere.

Welcomed By Bohras.

Welcomed as the passing of the Act was by every section of the Muslim community it was welcomed by none more enthusiastically than by the Dawoodi Bohras on whose behalf a notable victory was won in the Bombay High Court in March 1921 in the famous Chandabhai *Gulla* case. Before that victory, it was claimed on behalf of the High Priest of the community that all the Bohra trusts, according to the tenets of the religion, were vested in him and he could not be called to account for their management. In the case referred to Justice Marten, who tried, it laid down, in a masterly and exhaustive judgment, that this claim of the High Priest as well as the claim that the Dawoodi Bohras are not governed by the Mahomedan law but by a law of their own as interpreted by himself, was invalid and illegal. Unfortunately, the full effect of this important judgment, which is a land-mark in the history of Dawoodi Bohras, was not realised by the Government of India and the Government of Bombay with the result that they were stampeded, the latter into recommending and the former into accepting, the insertion of a clause in Mr. Abul Kasem's Bill empowering a Local Government to exempt any section of the Muslim community from the operation of the Act. The Government were driven to this course by a representation which was supposed to have been made on behalf of the Dawoodi Bohra community. In the succeeding articles the writer will show how the representation not only did not reflect the true feelings of the Bohra community but it also misled the authorities as regards the circumstances relating to the religious endowments of the community. It will also been shown how the unfortunate existence of the exemption clause is now being exploited on behalf of the interested parties for the purposes of an agitation to defeat the keen desire of a large section of the Bohra community to take advantage of the Mussalman Wakfs Act.

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Indoors or out, always carry a bottle of Peps with you. This novel and invaluable medicine owes its wonderful potency to the fact that in the ingenious form of a compressed tablet, it brings the volatile lung-healing air of the pine forest into every home. This powerful curative agency speedily ends the worst cough, cold or chill and dispels all trouble in the throat, chest, or bronchial tubes.

THE SURE way to keep influenza, pneumonia and other deadly lung trouble at bay, is to dissolve a Peps tablet in your mouth at the first sneeze or shiver. As the Peps medicine is *breathed in*, it goes straight to the weak spot, relieving congestion and irritation, clearing out dangerous germs.

WHEN TRAVELLING by train or tramcar, or out shopping in the busy store or bazaar, or when visiting any crowded place of entertainment, be sure and carry a few Peps with you. They ward off the ill-effect of chills and draughts, and guard against dangerous infection from neighbours suffering from deadly throat and lung complaints.

DURING those periodic dust storms which are veritable death-dealers to people with weak lungs, the value of Peps is self-evident. They thoroughly disinfect the throat, invigorate the bronchial glands, and keep the air-passages and lungs free from gritty dust particles and dangerous germs.

IN THE NURSERY Peps save mother's and ayahs many an anxious hour. Without the aid of harmful drugs, Peps comfort and strengthen little sufferers from croup and whooping cough. Weak-chested old folk find that Peps free the breathing and end those exhausting bouts of bronchitis and asthma.

GET THE HABIT of always keeping a bottle of Peps by your bedside. They give prompt relief from that persistent cough which keeps you awake at nights, also stop those lung-tearing bouts of "early-morning-cough."

PUBLIC SPEAKERS, lawyers, preachers, singers, and others of similar vocation, should remember that the air of every public assembly is vitiated and poisoned with the emanations from the lungs of the multitude and the germs of many a deadly disorder. An occasional Peps in the mouth thoroughly neutralises the evil effects of this foul air and prevents hoarseness, laryngitis, etc.

LASTLY, it should never be forgotten that Peps are particularly valuable in our climate. By regularly taking these wonderful little tablets, the dangers lurking in low night temperatures following tropical days is greatly minimised. Peps have an invigorating, antiseptic and fortifying action on the whole of the human breathing apparatus.

PEPS are obtainable of chemists and medicine vendors everywhere, in handy glass bottles, price Re. One. By post from Agents:- Messrs. Smith Stanistreet & Co. Ltd., Calcutta; Kemp & Co. Ltd., Bombay; The Apothecaries Co. Ltd., Colombo; or A. M. de Souza & Co., Rangoon. I.P.328

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NEED OF A PERMANENT HOME.

The People's Free Hospital of Bombay which owes its origin to some members of the Medical profession who realised to their profound regret and dismay, that the provision for medical relief to the poor and needy population of this premier City in India was hopelessly inadequate as compared with other great cities of the world, was opened on the 1st August 1923 with 27 beds only. This number was immediately found to be insufficient and has gradually been increased to forty. Even this is now found to be inadequate and it is deeply regretted that many deserving cases have to be refused admission for want of room.

The report of the Hospital for year ending 31st July 1924 shows that the number of In-patients treated during the year was 613. The average stay of the patient in the Hospital was 13 days, the shortest stay in the Hospital being one day and the longest stay 101 days.

Out of 613 cases, 314 were medical and 299 were surgical cases. Out of total In-patients 547 were discharged cured and 41 died in the Hospital. There were 443 male and 126 female adult patients and 20 male and 18 female children treated. 392 were Hindus, 149 Mahomedans, 56 Christians, 11 Parsees and 25 Jews.

The total number of patients treated in the Out-patient Department was 12,020, out of which 3,052 were new patients. The average attendance was 40 per day. The advantage of the Hospital was taken by all communities irrespective of any distinctions. Out of the total 1193 were Hindus, 1155 Mahomedans, 327 Christians, 213 Parsees and 129 Jews.

The total number of major operations performed during the year under report was 266.

The income from donations etc. during the year aggregated Rs. 48,019-10-10, while the expenditure amounted to Rs 32,914-9-9. The committee of the Hospital express their grateful thanks to the various donors. The best thanks of the Committee are also due to Dr. Mrs. Dossibai J. R. Dadabhoy, M. D. (Lond.), M. R. C. P. (Lond.), who generously placed her valuable stock of Radium as well as her distinguished services at the disposal of the Institution, to Messrs. Nitisen Dwarkadas and Chandrasen Dwarkadas for accommodating the Hospital rent-free for one year in their Building at 2 Lamington Road, to the National Medical College for accommodating it in their premises now, and also to the Bombay Municipality for maintaining six beds since March 1924. The Committee take opportunity to thank the honorary auditors Messrs. Batliboi and Purohit for their services.

It is also absolutely necessary for the Hospital to have a permanent home with ample room for expansion in every direction. The initial difficulty as regards housing was solved by the generous offer of Messrs. Nitisen Dwarkadas and Chandrasen Dwarkadas who gave two floors of their building on 2, Lamington Road, rent-free for one year. On expiring this term the Hospital had to be shifted to the premises of the National Medical College. This however, is a temporary move and the Committee are very anxious to find a suitable and permanent building in a centrally situated locality. A building fund has therefore been started and it is fervently hoped that the public will generously respond to this disinterested call in the name of suffering humanity. Any donation, however small and in whatever form for the upkeep of the hospital or towards the building fund will be gratefully accepted by the Committee. Steps are being taken to get the Hospital registered under the Companies Act and also to appoint a board of trustees for the hospital funds.

LET RAMA BE YOUR IDEAL

(Continued from previous page.)

thorugh probably non-cooperation will be found to be necessary.

As it is, I observe the necessity for individuals to prepare themselves in Kathiawad as well as in other parts of India Individuals must cultivate the spirit of service, renunciation, truth, non-violence, self-restraint, patience etc. They must engage in constructive work in order to develop these qualities. Many reforms would be effected automatically if we put in a good deal of silent work among the people.

THE POLITICALS.

Kathiawad is famous for its political class. This class affects an exaggerated politeness and consequently it has developed hypocricy, timidity and sycophancy. They are an educated body of men and therefore they must become the pioneers in reforms. They can do much for the people if they wish. We find contentment among the people in places where these political officials are men of character. Needless to say that my remarks apply to the politicals as a class. I do not wish to suggest that they apply to every member of that class. On the contrary, I know that some of the best of workers are drawn from this class. Hence I have never lost hope about this class. Much good might result if only it serves the States not for making money but for pure service.

OTHER CLASSES.

Again constructive service is easy for those who not serving the States have adopted an independent profession I am anxious to see them develop the qualities mentioned above. We want silent workers and pure fighters who would merge themselves among the people. Workers of this description can be counted on one's fingers Is there even one such worker for every village in Kathiawad? I know the answer is in the negative. The class of people who will read this will hardly have any idea of rural life. Those who have some idea of it will not like it. Still, India and hence Kathiawad lives in the villages.

THE SPINNING WHEEL.

How is this service to be rendered? Here I give the first place to the spinning wheel. I have heard much against it. But I know the time is near when the very thing which is being abused today will be worshipped as *Sudarshana Chakra*. I am confident that if we do not take it up voluntarily the force of circumstances will compel us. The study of Indian economics is the study of the spinning wheel. It is the *sine qua non* for the revival of our languishing village industries. I do not look upon hand-spinning as an occupation but as a duty incumbent upon followers of all religious sects and denominations.

An American writer says that the future lies with nations that believe in manual labour. Nations are tired of the worship of lifeless machines multiplied *ad infinitum*. We are destroying the matchless living machines viz. our own bodies by leaving them to rust and trying to substitute lifeless machinery for them. It is a law of God that the body must be fully worked and utilised. We dare not ignore it. The spinning wheel is the auspicious symbol of *Sharir Yajna*—body labour. He who eats his food without offering this sacrifice steals it. By giving up this sacrifice we became traitors to the country and banged the door in the face of the Goddess of Fortune. The numerous men and women in India whose bodies are mere skeletons bear witness to this. My revered friend Mr. Shastriar says I am interfering even in the people's choice of their dress. This is perfectly true. It is the duty of every servant of the nation to do so whenever it becomes necessary. I would certainly raise my voice against it, if the nation takes, (say), to the pantaloon. It is wholly unsuited to our climate. It is the duty of every Indian to raise his voice against the nation using foreign cloth. The opposition really is not to the cloth being foreign but to the poverty which its importation brings in its train. If the nation gives up its *Jawar* and *Bajri* and imports oats from Scotland or rye from Russia I would certainly intrude into the nation's kitchen, would scold it to the full and even sit *dharna* and make the agony of my soul heard. Such intrusions have even happened within recent times. During the late diabolical war in Europe people were compelled to raise particular crops, and the States controlled the food and drink of their subjects.

Those who wish to serve in the villages cannot but take up the study of the spinning wheel. Hundreds and even thousands of young men and women can earn their livelihood by its means and doubly repay the nation for it. This work means organisation and familiarity with every villager to whom one could easily impart a rudimentary knowledge of economics and politics. The work might also include the true education of the village children and give one an insight into the many wants and shortcomings of villages.

Not only is there no conflict possible between a Prince and his subjects in this khadi work, but on the other hand their relations might be expected to become cordial. The fulfilment of this expectation is conditional on the workers humility. I am therefore neither ashamed nor do I hesitate in asking this Political Conference to give prominence to the spinning wheel.

THE SUPPRESSED CLASSES.

Such also is the work among untouchables It is the bounden duty of all Hindus to remove untouchability. Here also no interference need be feared from any Prince. I firmly believe that Hindus would regain the strength of soul it by serving the suppressed and receiving their hearts' blessing they carried on a process of self-purification. Untouchability is a great blot on Hinduism .It is necessary to remove that blot. The Hindu who serves the suppressed will be a saviour of Hinduism and will enshrine himself in the hearts of his suppressed brothers and sisters.

Power is of two kinds. One is obtained by the fear of punishment and the other by arts of love. Power based on love is a thousand times more effective and permanent than the one derived from fear of punishment. When the members of this Conference will prepare themselves by loving service they will acquire the right to speak on behalf of the people and no Prince will be able to resist them. Then only is there an atmosphere for non-co-operation, if it ever becomes necessary.

But I have faith in the Princes. They will at once recognise the force of such enlightened and forceful public opinion. After all the Princes too are Indians, This country is all in all to them as it is to us. It is possible to touch their hearts. I for one do not think it difficult to make a successful appeal to their sense of justice. We have never made an earnest effort. We are in a hurry. In conscientiously preparing ourselves for service lies our victory, the victory of Princes as well as the people.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

The third question is that of Hindu-Muslim unity. I have one or two letters from Kathiawad which show that this question is exercising some minds even in Kathiawad I need scarcely say that there must be unity between Hindus and Musalmans. No worker dare ignore any single part of the nation.

MY FIELD OF LABOUR

I know that to many my speech will appear incomplete and even insipid. But I cannot give any practical or useful advice by going outside my province. My field of labour is clearly defined and it pleases me. I am fascinated by the law of love. It is the philosopher's stone for me. I know *Ahimsa* alone can provide a remedy for our ills In my view the path of non-violence is not the path of the timid or the unmanly. *Ahimsa*, is the height of Kshatriya Dharma as it represents the climax of fearlessness. In it there is no scope for flight or for defeat. Being a quality of the soul it is not difficult of attainment. It comes easily to a person who feels the presence of the soul within. I believe that no other path but that of non-violence will suit India. The symbol of that *Dharma* for India is the spinning wheel as it alone is the friend of the distressed and the giver of plenty for the poor. The law of love knows no bounds of space or time. My Swaraj, therefore, takes note of Bhangis, Dheds, Dublas and the weakest of the weak, and except the spinning wheel I know no other thing which befriends all these.

I have not discussed your local questions of which I have not sufficient knowledge. I have not dealt with the questions of the ideal constitution for the States as you alone can be its fashioners. My duty lies in discovering and employing means by which the nation may evolve the strength to enforce its will. When once the nation is conscious of its strength it will find its own way or make it. That Prince is acceptable to me who becomes a Prince among his people's servants. The subjects are the real master. But what is the servant to do if the master goes to sleep? Everything, therefore, is included in trying for a true national awakening.

Such being my ideal there is room for Indian States in Swaraj as conceived by me and there is full protection guaranteed to the subjects for their rights. The true source of rights is duty. I have therefore spoken only about the duties of Princes as well as the peoples. If we all discharge our duties, rights will not be far to seek. If leaving duties unperformed we run after rights, they will escape us like a willow the whisp. The more we pursue them the farther will they be. The same teaching has been embodied by Krishna in the immortal words: 'Action alone is thine. Leave thou the fruit severely alone.' Action is duty; fruit is the right.

UNTOUCHABILITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Nowadays the problem of untouchability is the first item in every public meeting. Last Sunday there was a public meeting of high caste Hindus under the presidentship of Mr. Manmohandas Ramji to protest against the presidential address of Mahatma Gandhi and to create pro-untouchable movement. The President strongly criticised Mahatma Gandhi and said the Hindu religion enjoins the observation of untouchability. This is a disastrous movement for the Hindu religion as when the untouchables become Christians or Mahomedans there is no restriction for them. Does the President understand that the Almighty has created and still creates only two castes, that is, men and women and how can he recognize the untouchables and touchables separately? As far as my knowledge goes the system came into force on account of some undesirable works which were forced upon them by the so-called high castes in the old times. But in these civilised times there are well-educated and well-to-do people in the low castes and to treat them as untouchables and undesirables is a sin against humanity. They are also human beings like the high caste Hindus and should be treated as brothers of one religion and one country. If the high caste Hindus were not obstructing the growth of the low caste Hindus step by step, they would have grown by this time to a position to successfully stand against this inhuman treatment from their co-religionists. It is high time for the Hindu Sabha or some other Associations to start a big movement to put down the system of untouchability and strengthen the Hindu religion from the downfall, otherwise I am sure the whole of the so-called untouchable people will embrace Islam or Christianity to overcome the peril of inhuman treatment of their countrymen. Our Hindu Puranam says: "Vararuchi", a high caste Brahmin, accidentally married a "Paraya" girl and there were eleven issues from this union who in turn became the progenitors of the eleven castes including Brahmins. These brothers used to meet together for the anniversary of their father and mother. From which it is clear that our ancient forefathers never distinguished humanity as untouchables and caste Hindus.

The untouchables are human beings and it is nothing short of blasphemy for people to say that God, having created human beings with uniform material decided to favour a particular section to enjoy certain exclusive privileges. For the Heavenly Father all people are His children and for Him there is no difference whatever between man and man. Then, why should we, born brothers of the same Heavenly Father, make an invidious distinction which our Father never enjoined us to observe?—Yours, etc.,

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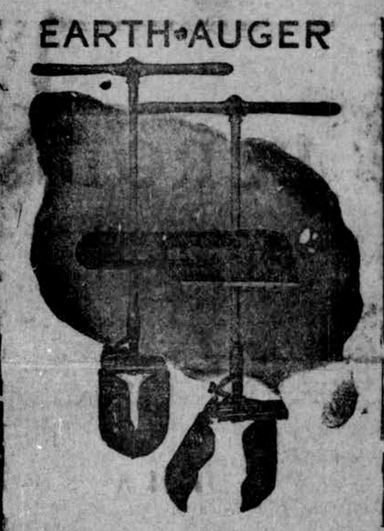

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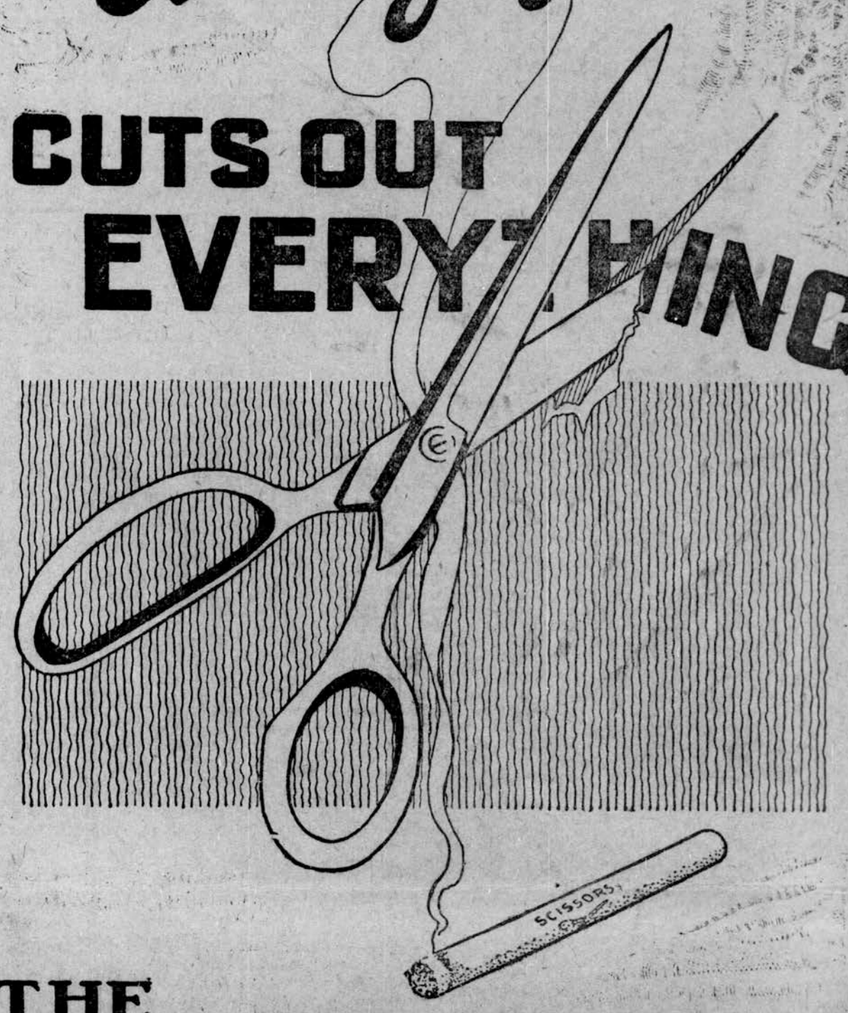

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